

*The*  
**AMERICAN  
RIFLEMAN**



Published By  
The National Rifle Association of America  
Incorporated 1871

# IT'S ANOTHER



# PETERS YEAR!

**T**O keep their scores uniformly high, in rifle and hand-gun matches everywhere, more and more of the nation's experts are using cartridges developed by the Peters Ballistic Institute. Peters Rustless. Peters Tack-Hole. Peters .38 Specials. And FILMKOTE,\* the new Peters patented rim-fire .22, which keeps the bore of the gun conditioned from the first shot to the last. Here are a few recent Peters wins:

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## N. R. A. Life Members Gallery Slow-Fire Pistol Match—20 Yards

1st—W. A. Ross, Los Angeles .... 367 x 400

## N. R. A. Life Members Gallery .22 Slow-Fire Pistol Match—20 Yards

1st—W. A. Ross, Los Angeles .... 367 x 400

## N. R. A. 25 Feet Pistol Basement Match

1st—Rodney Pease, San Diego .... 377 x 400

2nd—Wm. Shauger, Jr., Franklin Boro, N. J. .... 377 x 400

3rd—Walter Walsh, Union City, N. J. .... 370 x 400

## TENTH ANNUAL CALIFORNIA STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION SMALL-BORE MATCHES

### 100-YARD PRONE MATCH—METALLIC-SIGHT DIVISION

1st—J. B. Hall, Glendale, Calif. .... 198 x 200

### N. R. A. INTERCLUB INDOOR LEAGUE NO. 14

1st—Glendale Rifle Club—with Peters Tack-Hole and Rustless

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1st—Company B, 186 Infantry, National Guard. .... 2821 x 3000

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### OREGON STATE SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES

### 200-YARD N. R. A. INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

1st—Kenneth Frazer, Portland, Oregon. .... 193 x 200

### OHIO RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION MATCHES

### MATCH NO. 1—22 Caliber Slow-Fire Pistol—50 Yards

1st—R. C. Harkrader, Cincinnati, Ohio. .... 180 x 200

### MATCH NO. 2—22 Caliber Slow-Fire at 50 Yards—Pistol

2nd—R. C. Bracken, Columbus, Ohio. .... 276 x 300

### MATCH NO. 3—NOVICE—PISTOL—20 Shots at 50 Yards

2nd—R. C. Harkrader, Cincinnati, Ohio. .... 163 x 200

### MATCH NO. 5—20 Shots Slow-Fire Pistol—50 Yards

J. P. De Roo, Cincinnati, Ohio. .... 168 x 200

### MATCH NO. 8—OHIO CHAMPIONSHIP—Slow Fire 50 Yards—Timed and Rapid 25 Yards

1st—Glenn Hooven, Columbus, Ohio. .... 261

2nd—Jack Durbrow, Cincinnati, Ohio. .... 255

3rd—J. P. De Roo, Cincinnati, Ohio. .... 250

### MATCH NO. 10—INTERNATIONAL MATCH—60 Shots at 50 Meters

2nd—R. C. Bracken, Columbus, Ohio. .... 472 x 600

### LOUISIANA PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION SHOOT

### CLASS "A" INDIVIDUAL SLOW FIRE

1st—Chas. Matherne .... 98 x 100

2nd—Preston Freloux .... 97 x 100

## N. R. A. Life Members Gallery .22 Slow-Fire Pistol Match—50 Feet

1st—W. A. Ross, Los Angeles .... 374 x 400

## IOWA STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION SMALL-BORE

### GALLERY MATCHES—IOWA CITY

Two first places and one second won by Edw. H. Dehnert, of the Luverne Rifle Club, shooting Peters FILMKOTE.\*

## 1934 U. S. R. A. INDOOR LEAGUE

### .22 Revolver League—Slow, Timed and Rapid Fire at 20 Yards Indoors

Won by the Los Angeles Police Revolver Club with an individual average of 252.9 x 300. This is the most difficult course in competition. 20 yards—indoors with artificial light—on the 20-yard Standard American target at all stages.

## U. S. R. A. SENIOR LEAGUE

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## ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI-TENNESSEE SHERIFFS AND POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

### Team Match

Won by Jackson Police Department. .... 239 x 250

### Individual Match—Loving Cup

1st—A. D. Buckalew, Jackson, Miss. .... 50 x 50

2nd—B. F. Rodgers, Jackson, Miss. .... 49 x 50

3rd—J. P. Shipp, Jackson, Miss. .... 48 x 50

3rd—Arnold Condon. .... 97 x 100

4th—J. R. Glassel. .... 96 x 100

5th—M. F. Alfred. .... 95 x 100

### SILHOUETTE RAPID-FIRE MATCH

1st—M. F. Alfred. .... 50 x 50

2nd—M. G. Stewart. .... 50 x 50

### CLASS "B" INDIVIDUAL SLOW FIRE

1st—Ralph Thibodeaux. .... 93 x 100

2nd—M. R. Harper. .... 90 x 100

3rd—W. A. April. .... 89 x 100

### TEAM MATCH SLOW FIRE

1st—New Orleans Team. .... 471 x 500

2nd—Shreveport Team. .... 467 x 500

### TEAM MATCH RAPID-FIRE SILHOUETTE

1st—Shreveport Team. .... 212 x 250

3rd—New Orleans Team. .... 186 x 250

### HIGH INDIVIDUAL SLOW AND RAPID FIRE

1st—M. F. Alfred, Shreveport. .... 145 x 150

### ANNUAL PISTOL MATCHES, WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY TEAM MATCH ARMY COURSE ON "L" TARGET

### 25 YARDS SLOW AND TIMED FIRE—15 YARDS RAPID FIRE

1st—New York City, Police Department. .... 1484 x 1500

2nd—New Jersey State Police. .... 1475 x 1500

Both Teams used Peters .38 Special Ammunition.

### NINTH ANNUAL PISTOL MATCHES—NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE

### TEAM MATCH—SLOW AND TIMED FIRE, 25 YARDS—RAPID FIRE, 15 YARDS—ARMY "L" TARGET

1st—New Jersey State Police Team No. 1. .... 1457 x 1500

Team Coach—Lieut. W. J. Coughlin

Ass't Coach—First Serg't, T. H. Cunningham

### INDIVIDUAL MATCH

1st—Serg't J. J. Orzechowski. .... 297 x 300

2nd—Herbert Koehler. .... 296 x 300

## \*PETERS FILMKOTE!

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# The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

VOL. 82, No. 8

AUGUST, 1934

## N. R. A. SERVICE

**LEGISLATIVE DIVISION:** Looks after the interests of the shooters in Congress and State Legislatures, carries on the organized fight against unsound anti-gun laws, encourages legislation for the aid of civilian rifle practice, and assists members to obtain permits to carry firearms to and from a range in states requiring such permits.

**THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN:** This magazine is the official monthly publication of the N. R. A. and as such is "The Voice of the N. R. A." Non-political and non-sectarian in policy and free from commercial domination, it can and does speak freely, frankly and with authority on all shooting matters.

**TECHNICAL DIVISION:** Helps members with their personal shooting problems, reports in THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN each month practical tests and critical examinations of new guns and equipment, and gives by personal letter advice on the selection of the right gun for a specific purpose, reloading, restocking, etc.

**CLUB SERVICE DIVISION:** Assists shooters in organizing local rifle and pistol clubs, furnishes detailed diagrams for the construction of regulation indoor and outdoor ranges, suggests a varied program and competition to keep up the interest of members, and generally assists affiliated units by passing along the successful experiences and ideas of other clubs.

**MEMBERSHIP EXTENSION:** Operates as a service division by furnishing members with sales literature and printed information so that they may explain to fellow sportsmen the value and benefits of N. R. A. membership and, moreover, because increased membership means an extension of N. R. A. service, it serves to benefit members in this way.

**COMPETITIONS DIVISION:** Conducts a year-around program of home-range matches in which members may win distinctive medals while practicing at home with rifle and pistol, aids state associations and civilian clubs in planning and conducting regional, state and local shooting matches, and gives members helpful personal advice on their individual target-shooting problems.

**JUNIOR DIVISION:** Provides individual and club memberships for junior shooters, boys and girls alike; conducts a year-round program of competitive and qualification shooting, and teaches Young America how to handle firearms safely and properly. No father should hesitate to support its good work.

**POLICE DIVISION:** Assists police departments in marksmanship training of their officers. Through the Association's far-flung contact and with the aid of experienced hands to carry on the work, this division is performing a public service which warrants the support of every good citizen.

**PUBLICITY DIVISION:** Endeavors to educate the American public through the public press to the fact that the man who likes to shoot is not a criminal and, although its services are intangible in character, it represents an important chain in the campaign "to make America, once again, a Nation of Riflemen."

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Hundred-yard firing-line of American Legion Rifle Club,  
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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Published monthly by the National Rifle Association of America, Barr Building, Washington, D. C.—C. B. Lister, *Managing Editor*; L. J. Hathaway, *Editor*; F. C. Ness, C. B. Baker, *Associate Editors*; F. A. Moulton, *Advertising Manager*. 25c per copy. By subscription \$3.00 a year in U. S. and Possessions; Foreign \$3.60. Entered as second-class matter, April 1, 1908, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under Act of March 3, 1879. Thirty days' notice required for change of address. Copyright, 1934, by the National Rifle Association of America.

# POWDER SMOKE

## Random Shots

THE following is extracted from the hearings on May 15th before the House Ways and Means Committee on the Federal Firearms Bill proposed by the Department of Justice.

"Congressman Hill: The law-abiding citizen probably might not register. What are you going to do if he does not register?"

"Mr. Keenan (the Assistant Attorney General): If the law-abiding citizen does not register and does not get into any kind of difficulty that would cause him to come to the notice of the police, *there are not going to be snooping squads going around from house to house to see who does and who does not possess arms; this is a practical piece of legislation.*"

(The italics in the above quotation are ours.)

Three days before this statement in regard to snooping squads was made by the Assistant Attorney General, a negro was machine-gunned to death in St. Louis. Just a little more than a month later, June 26th to be exact, President Roosevelt signed the Federal Machine Gun Bill. Less than a month after this, on July 14th, the first fatality resulted from a federal squad *doing exactly what Mr. Keenan told the House Ways and Means Committee they need not worry about!*

Mrs. Desse Masterson, mother of four children, was shot and killed during the course of a raid by federal agents looking for the machine gun which had been used on May 12th in the assassination of the negro above mentioned. *Neither Mrs. Masterson, her husband, nor anyone else in the apartment was involved or even accused of the original murder, of having a machine gun, or of any other federal crime.* From the standpoint of the Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Keenan, who told the House Ways and Means Committee that they need not worry about honest people being bothered by federal agents, this is probably just an unfortunate accident similar to many unfortunate accidents of the same type which occurred

during the efforts of federal agents to enforce the Prohibition Law.

Fortunately, there are relatively few machine guns in use around the country, so that relatively few innocent citizens may be expected to be killed by federal agents looking for *machine guns*. Had the original desires of the Attorney General been carried out, however, and *pistols and revolvers* been included in this new Federal Firearms Law, the Masterson incident perhaps gives a hint as to what might have happened and as to just how far wrong Mr. Keenan was in telling the House Ways and Means Committee that the law-abiding citizen need not worry about "snooping squads going around from house to house to see who does and who does not possess arms."

A number of small-arms firing schools are being conducted this summer by local clubs and groups of local clubs. Some are limiting their activities entirely to Junior instruction; others are including classes for adults. Club members may be away on vacations, but there are a lot of people in every town who would consider it excellent summer recreation to get outdoors on a rifle range. Those clubs which are conducting small-arms firing schools this summer are going to find themselves with a lot of new enthusiastic members this fall.

Speaking of rifle shooters and vacations, the National Small-Bore Matches at Camp Perry this year are going to resemble the regular National Matches to a greater extent than has been true since 1931. The Club House will be open; the regular Squaw Camp on the beach front will be open; all shooting will be done up close to the Lake; and from present indications there will be 600 or more of the faithful, and their families, on hand.

The program is about fifty per cent larger than it was last year, and in every respect the period from August 19th to 26th is going to be a mighty good time to spend at the comfortable camp on the shores of Lake Erie.



# *The* **AMERICAN RIFLEMAN**

AUGUST, 1934

## **The Great Smokies—A Big-Game Preserve**

*By* CARLOS C. CAMPBELL

**M**Y ELDERLY companion and I stopped in front of a mountain cabin. "Hello!" he called.

"Howdy, Uncle George; come in," came from the cabin door.

"Reckon I can't this time. Have you got a rifle-gun?"

There was a pause. What could Uncle George want with a gun? Then we were informed that there was no "rifle-gun" there, and that the only one left in the neighborhood was one that had been owned by George Barns; but we knew that this one had been burned in the fire that destroyed Barns' cabin.

In the quest of old rifles—or any other evidences of the once-popular sport of bear hunting—Uncle George Whaley

and I had gone to the Greenbrier Cove. He, now 75 years old, had formerly lived in Greenbrier, which is admitted by persons who have seen it to be the most beautiful part of the Great Smoky Mountains. Uncle George had moved out after the region had become a national park.

Uncle George, by the way, had some great experiences in his boyhood days. "I have seen bears come within twenty-five feet of our house, and eat apples," he said. "For many years the bears were so thick we couldn't raise hogs or cattle. We depended entirely upon bear meat and venison, and that was not hard to get. I saw my father kill five bears, a deer, and a wild turkey gobbler in one day." When more than one bear or deer was killed during the same trip, he explained,

THOMAS RIDGE, AS SEEN WHEN LOOKING INTO NORTH CAROLINA FROM NEWFOUND GAP. PHOTO BY COURTESY  
U. S. BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS





TOP: NEWFOUND GAP HIGHWAY AS IT APPROACHES THE CHIMNEY TOPS. PHOTO BY COURTESY U. S. BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS. LEFT: ROCKY SPUR TRAIL TO MT. LE CONTE. PHOTO BY COURTESY A. G. ROTH. BOTTOM: BRIDGE OVER MIDDLE PRONG OF LITTLE PIGEON RIVER. BRIDGE WAS BUILT FROM DEAD CHESTNUT TIMBER CUT NEARBY. PHOTO BY AUTHOR



the animals were skinned and dressed, after which the carcasses were sunk in a cold mountain stream, and the skins taken home. The hunters would then go back for the meat, making as many trips as necessary. "The cold water washed the blood out of the animals, and made the meat better," Uncle George said. "Meat for a whole year's supply was stored in the smoke-house—a specially-built structure about ten or twelve feet square, which stood a few feet away from the cabin. Our smoke-house was always well filled with bear meat and venison.

"My father was a good hunter, and took good care of his rifle-gun. He often cut new rifles in the barrel. He changed it from a flintlock to a cap-and-ball gun. I went hunting with him almost as far back as I can remember. On the longer hunting trips we would take dried venison as our only food. When we sliced it real thin it was mighty good eating." Uncle George recalled that his father had killed hundreds of bears, and many deer and turkeys, with this one rifle. Then Uncle

George himself used it for years. The stock is now no longer intact, but the barrel is one of his treasured possessions.

The later use of traps and dogs—and hunting during the breeding season—are ascribed as the chief reasons for the recent scarcity of big game in the Great Smokies. "I never used a dog unless the bears got to bothering my hogs and cattle," said Uncle George. "When you turn dogs on bears, the bears just move out to some other place." He recalled one time when as a boy he heard the dogs set up a great commotion near his home. His father grabbed the old rifle, and hastened to the scene of the disturbance, to find the dogs attacking a huge black bear which was raiding the barn-yard. The two dogs had seized the bear, one by each ear. Whereupon the elder Whaley laid down the gun, drew his long-bladed hunting knife, and sunk it into the bear's heart.

Uncle George was regarded as one of the best shots in his community. "When I was squirrel hunting I wouldn't walk three feet to get a rest for my rifle-gun;



TOP: DEEP-CUT SUGARLAND GORGE, AS SEEN FROM TENNESSEE-NORTH CAROLINA BOUNDARY LINE. PHOTO BY COURTESY U. S. BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS. RIGHT: ONE OF THE "CLASS A" TRAILS BUILT BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. PHOTO BY AUTHOR. BOTTOM: JUNCTION OF PORTER'S AND FALSE GAP CREEKS. THERE ARE 600 MILES OF TROUT AND BASS STREAMS IN THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK. PHOTO BY AUTHOR.



and I seldom missed. I have shot the head off many a squirrel. I shot them through the head because the home-made bullet would tear the body all to pieces." The largest bear ever killed by Uncle George weighed about 400 pounds. It took two men to carry it home, and they could not carry it more than 200 yards before having to stop and rest. The usual size of the bears was about 250 or 300 pounds.

Uncle George hasn't been bear hunting in five years, because game has become so scarce, but he believes that the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park will in time make game again plentiful in that region. This is one of the reasons why he cooperated in the establishment of this park, and he not only sold his own land for park purposes, at a reasonable price, but encouraged his neighbors to do likewise. And speaking of neighbors, they are more than just neighbors to Uncle George. Of the hundred or so families that lived in Greenbrier Cove, more than half were Whaleys,

while most of the others were related to Whaleys. Uncle George was one of eleven children, and is the father of ten children. He has more than fifty grandchildren.

When they sold their land to the Park Commission, most of these people bought better land, or land which is more easily cultivated, in some other section. Most of them kept in the foot-hills, near the park boundary. A few, however, accepted the offer (which was made to all) to remain on their land through a lifetime lease. It was to the homes of these former neighbors, back in the Greenbrier Cove, that Uncle George and I went in search of old rifles.

The rifle was the constant companion of the early settler. He was dependent upon it for protection and for food. It was even carried to church; and these pioneers became famous for their nail-driving marksmanship. It was in these mountain foot-hills that Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett won their fame as riflemen; and pioneer histories give glowing

(Continued on page 27)



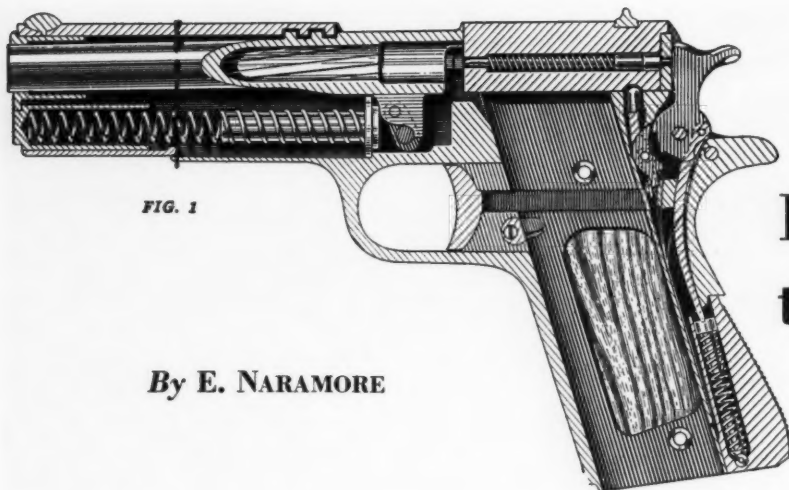


FIG. 1

## Reloading for the .45 Auto

By E. NARAMORE

**D**URING the past several months various comments have been published relative to the safety and serviceability of the Model 1911 pistol, otherwise known as the .45 Colt Automatic, when handloaded ammunition is used. These comments have been made only for the enlightenment of other handloaders, and with the idea of being helpful, but I am afraid that they may have discouraged some from getting the full amount of enjoyment from the use of this gun.

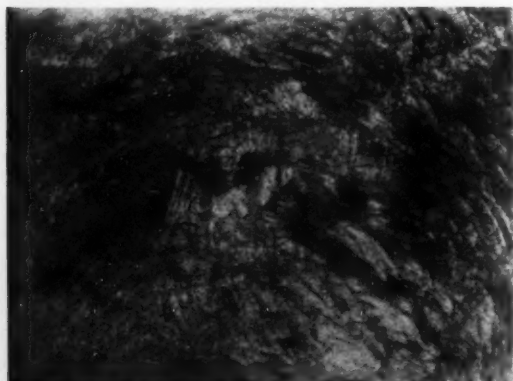
The fact of the matter is that one can reload for the .45 Automatic pistol with safety, and if the ammunition is loaded properly it will not result in any more wear and tear on the pistol than does the factory product; but to reload this cartridge properly involves certain matters that do not enter into the reloading of revolver ammunition. The ammunition companies know this, and they also know that the average reloader lacks the equipment and experience necessary to develop proper loads, and for that reason ammunition components for automatic arms are not offered for sale.

Unfortunately, the usual measure of velocity and pressure are not sufficient guides to insure that these arms will not be pounded into an unserviceable condition in a short space of time, and it is the purpose of this article to show the limits, in handloaded ammunition, of bullet-weight and powder-charge that can be used without causing any more wear on the gun than does the regulation service cartridge. In order to do this, and insure that the underlying reasons for the loads are understood, it is necessary that the design and operation of the pistol be thoroughly understood.

Figure 1 shows a cross-section of the caliber .45 pistol. The parts we are principally interested in here are the receiver, slide, barrel, and the barrel link that connects the barrel to the receiver. When the arm is fired, the *recoil of the barrel* drives the slide back, and as the barrel and slide are locked together during about the first quarter-inch of travel, the energy necessary to drive the slide back, compress the recoil spring, cock the arm, overcome friction, etc., must be imparted by the barrel during this first

quarter-inch of travel. As the barrel and slide move back together, the rear of the barrel cams downward on its link, and disengages itself from the slide; but before this has had time to take place, the bullet has left the barrel. By the time the gun is unlocked the pressure has dropped to almost nothing, and is only that due to the gas column compressing the atmosphere in front. If you doubt this, take the extractor out of your gun, and shoot the gun with service ammunition. The chances are that the cases will eject, but they will not be thrown out as violently as when they are yanked back against the ejector by the recoiling slide. They eject or flop out of the gun because they are blown back against the ejector with sufficient force to do the trick.

It will not be necessary to reduce the powder charge much to have the cases fail to eject without the extractor, and you can get a fair idea of the low pressure remaining after the gun unlocks by making the following simple test. Just lock the slide back, place an empty case in the chamber, and blow into the muzzle. If you have a good "blower,"



LEFT: FIG. 2

RIGHT: FIG. 3





you can eject the case from the pistol. Thus it will be seen that whatever detrimental effect the chamber pressure has, this must take place while the barrel and slide are locked together, and therefore pressure by itself has nothing to do with the operation of the slide, or with the violence with which the slide comes back.

But the slide does come back right smartly, and is stopped abruptly by the rear of the plunger housing coming in contact with the recoil-spring guide. When the slide smacks back against its stop, the heavy rear end, because of its inertia, tends to keep right on going, and a rather severe strain is thrown upon the slide at the point of stop indicated in Figure 1 by the dotted line. Occasionally (but very rarely) with service loads the slide will crack slightly forward of the line, the machining of the plug housing making it a little weaker there. When the pistol is clamped in a solid rest, and the recoil spring removed, as is sometimes done for velocity firing, the mortality on slides is fairly high, although not as high as might be supposed. Abnormal strain is put on the slide due to loss of the cushioning effect of the hand and wrist, as well as of the recoil spring. From these facts we can deduce that the energy imparted to the slide by the service load (230-grain metal-cased bullet at 800 f.-s. plus or minus 25 f.-s.) represents the limit that we should work to with our hand loads. But before we get into the loading there is another factor to be considered; namely, the cartridge case.

Brass, unlike steel, cannot be hardened by heating and quenching. Heat causes brass crystals to re-form, and their size depends upon the annealing temperature, and its duration. The larger the crystals, the softer the brass. Annealed brass can be likened to a "one-way accordion": the crystals can be compacted by pressure, but they cannot be returned to their original form by pulling on them; or they can be stretched out by drawing, but cannot be returned to their original form by a reverse process. Either of these

forms of cold-work hardens the brass, and the control of anneals and cold-work is one of the fine arts of cartridge manufacture.

Figure 2 (greatly enlarged) shows the structure of the brass at a point in the head of a normal .45-caliber pistol case, and Figure 3 the same spot in the same case after annealing the brass. Both of the micrographs are of the same magnification. A case with the structure shown in Figure 3 would be worthless, and might be dangerous. Cold-worked brass, as shown in Figure 2, will stand a certain amount of strain or stretching, but as the ability of the cold-worked crystal to stretch is limited, the crystals will, if overstrained, separate, and the brass will crack. With this rather sketchy outline we can now consider the strains to which cases are subjected in the pistol, and their effect.

The case is positioned in the

FIG. 5

chamber by its forward edge coming in contact with the shoulder that forms the forward edge of the chamber. For this reason the .45 pistol cartridge should never be crimped. The case is, to all intents and purposes, straight, but the chamber has a very decided taper, being quite a bit larger at the rear than at the forward part. Furthermore, the lower portion of the rear of the chamber is beveled to facilitate the feeding of cartridges from the magazine, and the side-wall of the case is unsupported for a very short distance at this point. This is not of serious consequence, as at this point the case wall is quite thick; but we can not overlook the looseness of the chamber. This

can be seen in

Fig. 4, which shows a normal cartridge in its normal position in the chamber.

When the cartridge is fired, the rear of the case is subjected to rather severe strain, and expands consid-

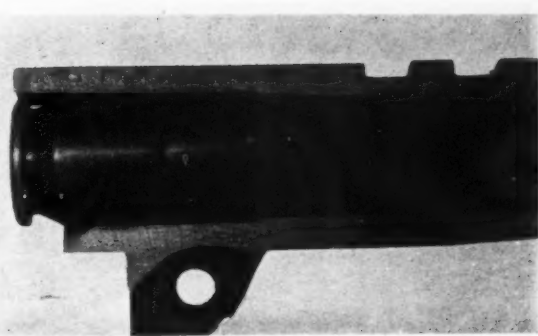


FIG. 4

erably, making it necessary to resize it full-length each time it is reloaded. The resizing operation will never harden the brass to any appreciable extent, but under the repeated dynamic stresses of firing, an annular crack will appear in the interior of the base of the case. This is not as serious as it may sound, and it is only once in a blue moon that a .45-cal. pistol case ever gives way at the head. When

you hear of such an occurrence you can make up your mind that that reloader never bothered to inspect his cases before loading them. The blame for such accidents can not be placed on the pistol. In manufacture, cartridge cases are inspected at every stage of fabrication, but in spite of this every one of them has to be inspected inside and out before they are ever loaded. If the manufacturer has to take

such pains to insure the quality of his product, where does the reloader get off who doesn't throw his cases away until they actually blow apart somewhere?

Figure 5 shows a crack around the inside of the head of a .45 automatic case. This case was cut off and washed preparatory to photographing it, but a crack of this kind can be plainly seen without washing the case. Cases should be inspected *before* they are resized, as the resizing will close the crack. The safest thing to do is to throw the case away when the crack extends all the way around the head and is plainly visible. Figure 6 shows a vertical section through a similar crack, and while this has not reached a dangerous stage it is best not to play with cracked cases, which are very easily eliminated. So much for the cartridge case; now to get back to the wear and tear on the gun.

It has been pointed out that whatever velocity the slide attains is imparted to it during about the first quarter-inch of recoil of the barrel, and the recoil of the barrel is governed by the weight of the

(Continued on page 26)

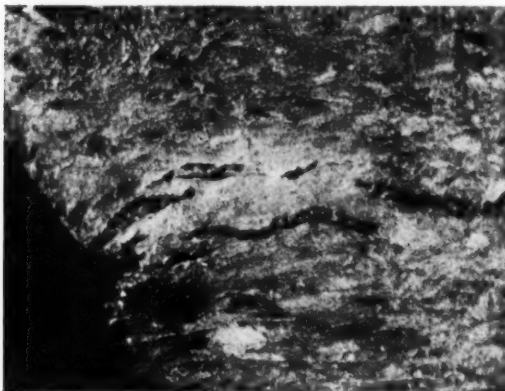


FIG. 6



THE 100-YARD FIRING-LINE DURING THE CENTRAL CALIFORNIA SMALL-BORE SHOOT AT RICHMOND

# Calif Three

By  
NOTALL BUNCO

ON MAY 27 and June 3, firearms took on a new meaning to many of California's non-shooting citizens, if they were fortunate enough to pass certain shooting ranges where three of the most interesting sporting events of the year were in progress. And many of the uninitiated, who had always thought of a gun only as a weapon of violence for the use of criminals, were greatly surprised to see hundreds of men, young and old, spiritedly fighting for top place in the various matches.

At the extreme south, just twenty miles from the Mexican border, the California State Rifle Association held its .30-caliber Southern California Championships on Sunday, May 27. Though it was 600 miles from San Francisco, I boarded a United Air Lines plane early Sunday morning, and three hours later reached the shooting grounds, just as the shooters began to arrive.

By 9 a. m. one hundred riflemen had lined up at 200 yards on the newly-improved Marine Corps range near San Diego, and the targets swung into action as 25 marines manned the butts.

With an uncertain breeze drifting in from 2 o'clock, the boys got off to a poor start, with a 46 for high in the offhand position. However, Milo Foster, a new shooter who came up from the torrid Imperial Valley, showed them that the conditions were not so tough, he ringing the bell with a pair of possibles at 200 and 300 yards, rapid fire. All of which forced Dr. Phil Philbrook, the Oxnard tooth expert, into the gold-filled-medal class with a possible at 300 yards, sitting.

With such performances stealing the show, few noticed the consistent shooting of Pete Ricard, as he slowly but surely

squeezed off the last of his 70 shots for the fine total of 340 over the difficult Army A course. Though his score was 6 points higher than when he won the southern championships in 1931, it was two points short of the state record of 342 established by Henry Adams last year. Philbrook finished second with 335, followed by Sergeant J. F. Jost, of the Marines, with 334.

Winners of medals in the Sharpshooter division were Phil Jones, R. V. Ivins, and Charles Sigler. Marksman-class winners were Walter Joy, J. V. Johnson, and Fred Daugherty.

The West Coast Rifle Club team consisting of Ricard, Oliver, Asher, and Adams scored 1327, to beat by one point the Marine team of Jost, Kelly, Barnhill, and Odeman, who were followed by the Camarillo Club team, scoring 1325.

At 1000 yards, with the wind blowing nearly 3 points, L. C. Davis of the 160th Infantry

THE 50-YARD FIRING-LINE DURING THE SHOOT AT RICHMOND

showed the tricks he had been learning by shooting a wonderful 98 with iron sights. C. Burton was a close second, with a 97.

Following the shooting events, the prizes were distributed at the 600-yard firing point. As a special mark of appreciation of the fine friendship that J. Asher has shown for the whole shooting world for these many years, the West Coast Rifle Club presented to him a National Match Spring-

field; while to Lindsay King, untiring secretary of the Club, was presented a Winchester 52 target rifle.

The next Sunday, shooting history was made in northern California at the first Annual Central California Small-bore Shoot, dedicating the new Richmond Rifle Club range. This proved to be a real lesson in what can be done by one enthusiastic leader in a district where shooting had stagnated. In less than two



# ornia's Great Shoots



ANOTHER GLIMPSE OF THE FIRING-LINE

years Mike Ljusic, Richmond stockmaker, has made the east bay region so rifle-conscious that 106 men and 24 clubs turned out for these matches, which is just twice the attendance at the State Matches held in April at Fresno.

Though Richmond boasts but 10,000 population, the rifle sport has become so popular there that several months ago the city granted \$4,000 to be used in constructing a first-class rifle range, having 20 firing points at both 50 and 100 yards. With a small range house now being con-

structed, this promises to be the mecca of small-bore shooters from all parts of the bay region. Located one block from the Richmond landing of the San Francisco ferry service, the range faces northeast, and is sheltered from the wind on three sides by steep hills.

Assisting the Richmond Rifle Club in making this inaugural shoot a success, were the Richmond Elks and the Albany Rifle Club, as well as range officers Ljusic, Cahoon, Dewey, Korb, Harrison, and Roach.

Because of the record turnout at this one-day shoot, there were some slight delays in registering, but by 10 a. m. forty men were on the firing line competing over the Dewar course in the iron and telescope-sight divisions. And loud was the moaning, because, due to target backing, the shots were not visible in the black at 100 yards. In spite of this handicap, John B. Adams, shooting for the Olympic Club, came

398, and C. Barthold, of Stockton, with 397. A special prize of a Croft shooting glove went to H. B. Ronkendorf, of Stockton, for a 394. M. Calhoun, Livermore cowboy, scored 393 to win the iron-sight division, followed by J. Irvine with 392.

The Five-Man-Team match found the Olympic Club leading the 11 entries at the 50-yard stage, but the superior shooting of the Capitol City Rifle Club of Sacramento at 100 yards brought the latter first place, with 987, while the Albany club came second with 983.

Twenty teams appeared on the firing line for the Two-Man-Team match of 10 shots at 50 and 100 yards, but the gold medals went to E. Simmermacher and Henry Wright, with a total of 397. R. Clark and M. Wells, of Martinez, placed second, with A. Hanscom and L. Wesnitzer, of Palo Alto, pulling down third.

Pausing in his duties as Range Officer, Mike Ljusic entered the 100-yard ten-shot match, and scored a beautiful  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch 10X possible, to win the John A. Miller trophy.

The last event of the day found L. A. Pope bearing down on the boys with a 299, to win the 30-shot 100-yard match. And he certainly deserved the ten-dollar cash prize, for he had come 600 miles from Los Angeles to do this bit of shooting.

Additional highlights of the matches were the efficiently-trained Boy Scouts who changed the targets with military precision; the lanes of laths which kept each shooter on his own target; the giant hand-controlled clock located between the two ranges and which showed the shooters exactly how many minutes remained for firing; the fifty-cent entry fees; the public-address system which directed the ac-

(Continued on page 28)



THE 100-YARD RANGE AND TARGET HOUSE AT RICHMOND

through with a 400, his second clean score for the 1934 season. First prize in this feature event was a "Star" stock donated by Mike Ljusic. Having won the barrel donated by Titherington at the Fresno matches in April, Adams now has everything but the action to complete an exact duplicate of the rifle he used in Europe last summer.

Adams was closely followed by Henry Wright, of Fresno, with a



# The Rifled Shot Barrel

By JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, JR.

**T**HERE is no doubt that the advent of Skeet has, during the last decade, done more to perfect the open-shooting gun than all upland hunting has accomplished since the beginning of the century. As the game of Skeet increased in popularity, the demand for guns that would break birds with regularity increased proportionately, and now one may purchase a gun bored with special attention to the distances at which the clays are shattered.

In 1923, just prior to my last trip to Europe, Mr. Harry S. Welles, an old professional shooter, loaned me a gun which he had obtained from a manufacturer in Eibar, Spain, and which he said would shoot, from the right barrel, a very wide open pattern, due to the rifling in that barrel. Mr. Welles claimed, from long experience, that game birds of the quail variety are killed more often at distances under 20 yards than over, and that a gun that would give a pattern of something more than 48 inches at 20 yards should be an almost perfect weapon for field shooting. It is of this gun, and those I subsequently obtained in Spain, that I write.

The night before the preserve pheasant season opened in New York State, I showed and explained the gun to half a dozen men in the club house, and remarked that I intended to use it the next day. Many a laugh greeted me. "A gun that shoots as open as that won't even irritate a pheasant, much less kill it," was the sentiment voiced. The next day twelve pheasants and a woodcock were killed straight, and my shell consumption was exactly 14. Previous to this I had always used a modified and full choke for preserve shooting over dogs.

It is my intention to touch upon the history of rifled shot barrels, as well as to give data on test patterns accompanying this article, with a few observations thrown in. It is unfortunate that the patterns had to be made with a 20-gauge gun and a load of less than 1 ounce of shot, which combination cannot hope to give a true picture of what is possible with a grooved barrel. The very nature of a gun of this kind calls for all the shot that can be crammed into the shell, which of course means 12 gauge and 1¼ ounces, but as the principle is the same in all gauges, a pretty general idea of what grooves will do to a load of shot will be quite apparent. Under no circumstances is this article to be construed as

a comparison between a 12 and a 20.

Contrary to general belief, the system of rifling herein described is not an outgrowth of that developed in England in the so-called "Paradox" guns. In those guns the grooves are cut for only a few inches at the muzzle, which arrangement tends to control the flight of either round or conical-shaped lead bullets. Such guns are made for Colony consumption, where mixed bags are more often the rule than the exception and may consist of anything from a couple of pea hens to a water buffalo; and guns of the Paradox type are considered life insurance, plus, to the average South African or Australian hunter.

At the end of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, the French government decided to get rid of the muzzle-loading muskets with which the French troops had been armed, and many of these guns fell into the hands of farmers. The caliber of these muskets was around .62, which approximated the bore of a 20-gauge shotgun, and as the farmers had little use for a rifle but plenty of use for a shotgun, they naturally used the old guns with shot. It was soon discovered that these weapons were deadly on birds and rabbits at distances not exceeding 20 meters, but were practically useless at usual shotgun ranges. The upshot of this discovery was that a number of scientifically-minded individuals began experimenting with grooved barrels and shot, and in course of time arrived at what they considered a proper relation between width of grooves, caliber, amount of twist, barrel-length, and depth of grooves. These experiments were carried on with breech-loaders, which had made their appearance by this time. The technical details as to the best methods of boring as established by the tests will be touched upon but lightly, as these would be of interest only to manufacturers, and would make pretty dry reading. I will say, however, that while these experiments were carried on up to the beginning of the World War, and a supposed conclusion reached, in my opinion only the surface has been scratched, and far more conclusive results can be obtained if and when some arms company is willing to spend a little money on further experimentation.

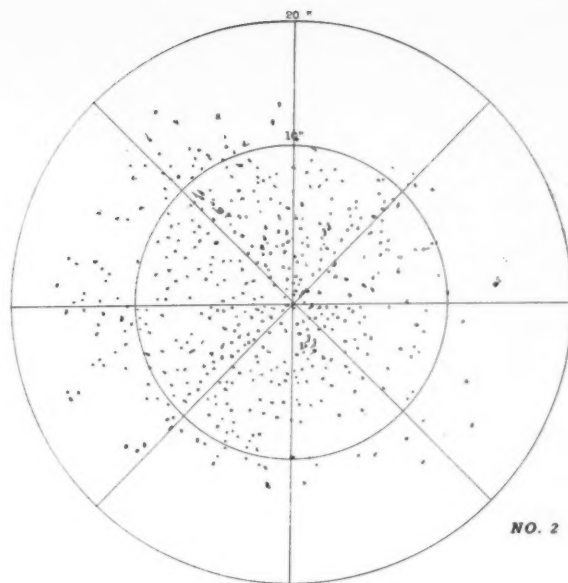
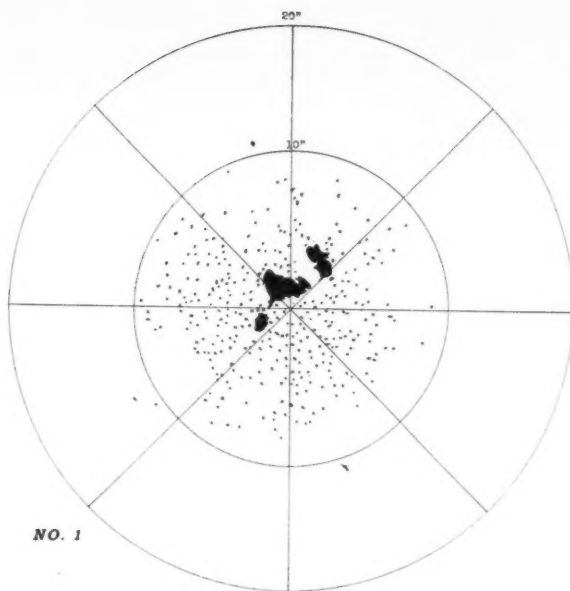
A great deal of the information contained in this article comes from a book written by General Journee (now retired) called "Tir des Fusils de Chasse." In my quest for information at that time the General helped me in my efforts to secure some of the experimental guns; in which,

however, we were unsuccessful, as the owners of the guns had died and the guns had passed into the hands of men we could not locate. As there was little doubt in my mind that the grooved-barrel shotgun had originated in France, I was very much astonished to find but one maker in that country that knew what I was talking about, when approached on the subject. This firm, which can be likened to Sears Roebuck here, and which maintains its own arms and ammunition plant, told me they sold a good many grooved guns to the French farmers. I did not buy one of their guns, as I did not like the construction of the action. The strictly metropolitan makers, who cater to the white-collar fraternity, make very little else than full-choked weapons, as French shooting has in the main gone the way of all European shooting, and is mostly on preserves, at driven grouse or pheasant. Where there is any public activity the birds become wild after the opening day, and anything less than a Magnum is apt to leave one with the proverbial empty game bag.

During the time in which I was looking around in France, I got in touch with Victor Sarasqueta, of Eibar, Spain, who is the maker of the gun loaned me by Mr. Welles, and after some correspondence I ordered from him a 12 and a 20-gauge, to be ready the following summer. As Eibar is in one of the Basque provinces of Spain, and I intended to spend the summer in the French Basque country, it was a very easy matter to run down to the factory. Sarasqueta is one of the few legitimate manufacturers in a town of gun makers which bears a rather poor reputation among American sportsmen. For Eibar is known as the home of those shops which make the pot-metal copies of Colt and Smith & Wesson revolvers—those former Mail Order, and now Express C. O. D., "Blue Steel" weapons which have had a very decided flurry among the gents who live by their wits rather than by the sweat of their brows.

It was quite astonishing to me that a Spanish firm would specialize in a grooved-barrel gun, but Sarasqueta told me that this form of boring was particularly effective on the Spanish woodcock, a bird somewhat smaller than our domestic pigeon and which abounds on the many private preserves found in this upper corner of Spain. It is a matter of fact that I never saw one of these birds in France, and whether it is the food, the



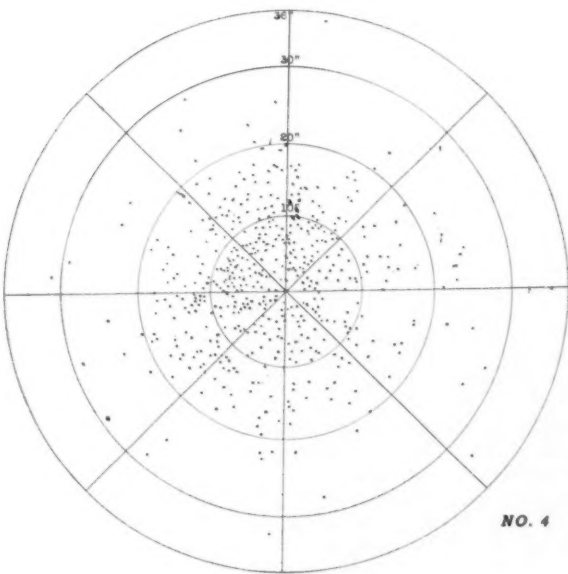
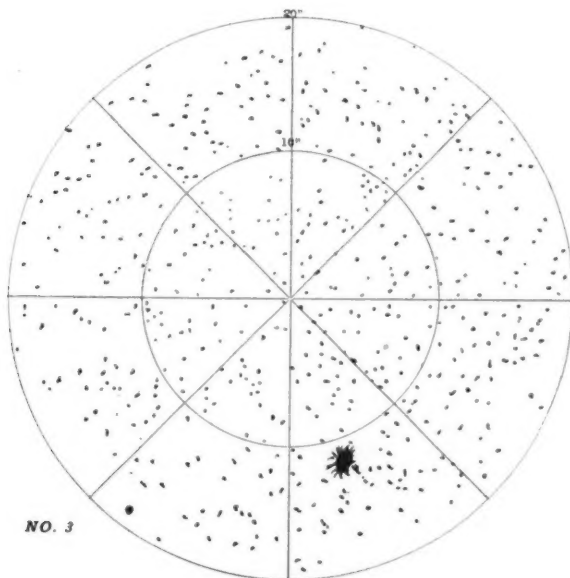


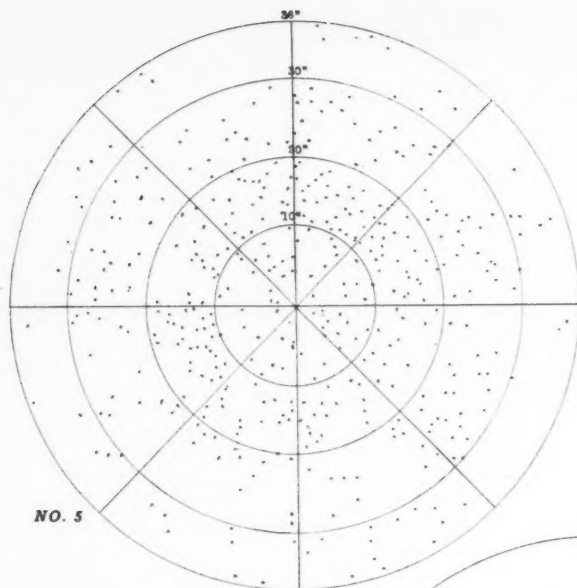
language, or an old Spanish custom that keeps them from crossing the frontier, I was unable to determine.

This seems to be as good a place as any to say something about the form and manufacture of grooved barrels. In the process of manufacture, the gun is practically finished before the grooves are cut, and this cutting is at best a hit-or-miss proposition. The cutting tool is an eight-sided affair, and all grooves are cut at once. After the first cut, which is really just a little scraping, resort is had to the pattern board; and this procedure of cutting, and then testing, is followed until a specified pattern is obtained. In the case

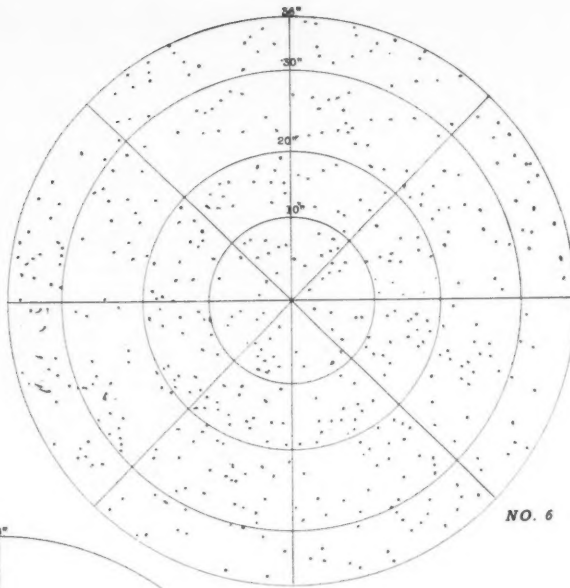
of the guns I purchased, and in fact of practically all guns of Spanish make, German shells are used for testing purposes, and as these contained a load with which I was unfamiliar, I knew it would be a difficult matter to match the barrels with American factory ammunition. In fact upon my return home I burned a good many pounds of powder in my efforts to obtain an "eugenic" load for the 12-gauge. That 12, incidentally, was removed from my possession by an unknown connoisseur, who is probably a worse shot than I am. I hope he is still trying to get a satisfactory load for it. The other gun—the 20—never had much attention given it.

The first impression one receives when looking through a grooved shotgun barrel is that the last user of the gun belonged to the large class which prefers to let the other fellow do the dirty work. Upon closer examination the grooves take form, but they are so shallow (no deeper than the thickness of a page of this magazine) that it is difficult to imagine how they can have any effect upon a load of shot. The twist in the 20 under discussion is one turn in 55 inches, and as the barrel is 27½ inches long there is one-half of a turn in the barrel. This matter of making barrels in lengths including half-inches seems strange to us, but a glance at the





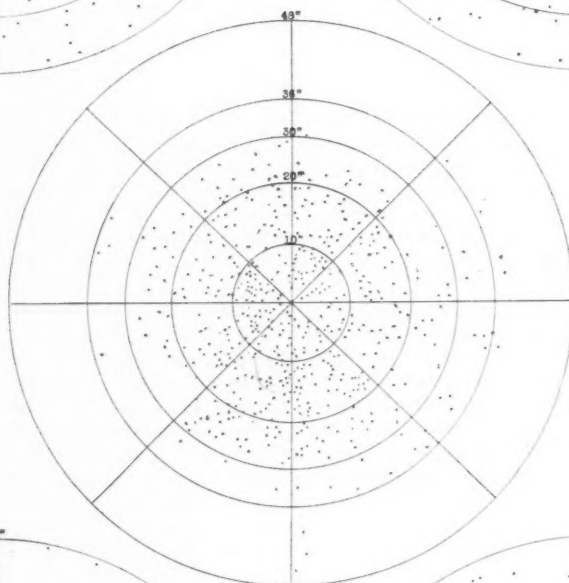
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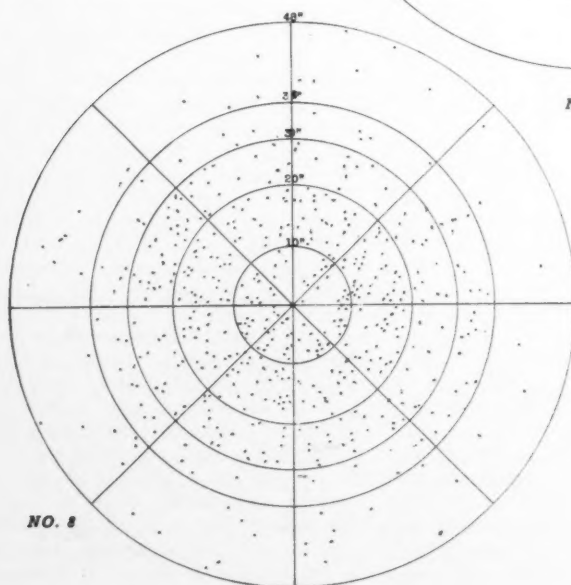
metric table, which is used entirely in Continental Europe, will show that  $27\frac{1}{2}$  inches is equivalent to 70 centimeters, a very common length for field-gun barrels there.

As a general rule, the chief criticism of grooved boring is that it shoots cartwheel patterns, but my experience has been that the average cylinder bore will do the same thing, if the load is an entire misfit. Most game loads of present-day manufacture per-

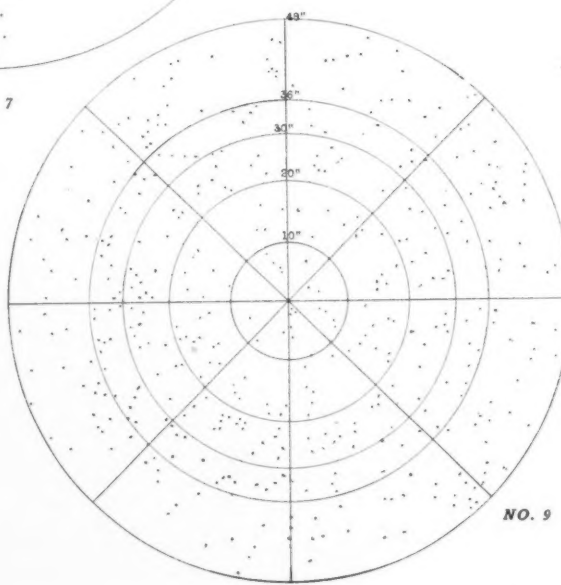


NO. 7

form as well in the grooved barrel as they do in guns of standard smooth-bore construction. The one-half twist has apparently been adopted as standard, but it is perfectly obvious that less twist would close the pattern, and more twist open it. It is for this reason that further experimentation should be carried on. In their efforts to get perfect boring for Skeet guns, manufacturers have certainly improved upon their former performances, but it



NO. 8



NO. 9

is my thorough belief that consistently-perfect patterns at specified distances could be thrown time after time, if both right and left barrels were grooved along strictly scientific lines.

I might say here that most owners of .22-caliber rifles who complain of the thin patterns a rifle produces with shot cartridges, can blame these patterns on the rifling, and they should have smooth-bore barrels fitted, which would enable them to kill small game at distances never before thought possible. At least one company lists such a barrel for their 22's, and at a very low price.

In attempting to arrive at a comparison between grooved barrels and other types of boring, it is necessary to employ a standard well known to the general shooting public, and a full-choke pattern at any distance up to 40 yards will serve. Field distances are, as a general rule, half of the above figure, and in such shooting, choke is conspicuous by its absence.

In order that I might get a complete picture, and see exactly what difference there is in the different types of boring patterning was begun at 7½ yards. This is not an unusually short distance, as the middle peg in Skeet is often less. The load decided upon for my tests was a regular game load containing 530 pellets (a little less than 1 ounce) of number 9's. This load was not specially selected, and there was no assurance that it would function properly in the grooved barrel—or in the two other guns to be used in smooth bore, so all guns started from scratch. I had several full-choked 20-gauges here, but no cylinder bore. A gun of this latter type is about as useful to a California hunter as an automatic ice box would be to an Esquimaux, but a letter to Frank Kahrs of Remington brought a whole flock of cylinder patterns shot with the agreed load and at the specified distances—7½, 15 and 22½ yards.

After having made some thousands of patterns, and studied them, I still cannot work up any thrill when looking at a reduced picture of a lot of holes made in a piece of paper. In fact I have grave doubts if any but the veriest bug ever pays much attention to this form of illustration. I shall, therefore, try to explain the patterns here shown in a way which will require the least mental effort on the part of the long-suffering readers of ballistics, and such stuff. The 30-inch circle was discarded entirely, and pattern diameters were determined solely according to the extreme spread of each series of patterns, a series consisting of all patterns shot at any one distance. As these extreme spreads were, in each case, obtained with the grooved barrel, circles which would enclose these patterns were used as a basis. Thus at 7½ yards the circle

diameter is 20 inches; at 15 yards, 36 inches, and at 22½ yards, 48 inches.

Now have a look at pattern Number 1. Full choke and 7½ yards, the entire load in a 9-inch circle, practically bullet results. A fine chance of picking up a game bird centered with that load. You might of course look around for the wings: they have made good hat decorations in the past.

Pattern Number 2, improved cylinder, 7½ yards; 99% of the shot in a 12-inch circle. Not, you may say, much better than the full choke; yet your chances have nearly doubled, as the area of a 12-inch circle is almost twice that of a 9-inch one.

Number 3, shot with the grooved barrel, same distance as above, with the entire load in a 20-inch circle, and pretty even if you look at it carefully. Three hundred and fourteen square inches of pattern, with 5 times the area of the full choke, and 3 times that of the improved cylinder. No wonder men can break the Number 8 bird at Skeet consistently with this barrel. To be sure, this Number 8 peg in Skeet does not belong in any sport that is supposed to simulate field shooting, and the argument that it is a typical field shot and met with every day, is all rot. The clays at this peg are not broken but smoked out, and that is what would happen to anything from a quail to a pheasant when the distance is as short as that at which this Number 8 bird is taken.

Patterns 4, 5, and 6 were shot at 15 yards, with Number 4, the full-choke, effective in a 20-inch circle, area same as that of the grooved barrel at 7½ yards. The improved cylinder stretches out to 30 inches, with a few scattering pellets in the space between the 30 and 36-inch circles. The center is still a little too dense, which accounts for the poor showing cylinder-bore 20's have a habit of making in the hands of an indifferent shot. Number 6, the grooved barrel, is starting to really open out, and gives a full 36-inch circle. Plenty of spaces where a bird could slip through, but a close examination will show that there is a very large number of pellets between the 30 and 36-inch circles—enough to stop any bird that happened to get caught there.

Personally, I consider that the grooved 20 is finished at this point. Just why I ever ordered this gauge with a grooved barrel, is more than I can now understand. A 16 would have been more to the point, but twenties were having a good run after the war, and my experience with grooved barrels was limited. However, to show what an extreme spread this grooved barrel is capable of throwing, the 22½-yard patterns will be illustrated.

Number 7, 22½ yards, full choke. Effective in a 28-inch circle, and deadly inside of 20 inches.

Number 8, 22½ yards, improved cylinder, with practically all the load within the 36-inch circle. I should say that this distance about finishes a 20 with number 9 shot, and open-bored.

Number 9, same distance as above, grooved barrel. Too many wide open spaces to be of any value as a killing pattern, but please observe that the space between the 36 and 48-inch circles is pretty well filled. Add to this pattern another 105 holes, or 25%, which would give the percentage you would obtain if shooting an ounce-and-a-quarter in a 12, and you would have standing room only. The eight segments of this pattern are fairly equally filled, and show 51, 59, 55, 52, 54, 54, 41 and 57 holes.

So far no mention has been made of the penetration of a grooved barrel. duPont reported a few years ago that the velocity was considerably lower than that of the smooth bore, which means less penetration; but my tests, made in comparison with a full-choke, showed the grooves to be superior in this respect. However, the results of these tests are not to be taken as final, as I have yet to discover any material that will take the place of a live bird.

I shall now attempt to pull together some of the loose ends of this discussion, with the idea of reaching a definite conclusion regarding guns and loads suitable for Skeet and upland shooting. Weight is, without doubt, the deciding factor when buying a gun for any particular purpose. A gun that has to be carried on an all-day tramp, or handled quickly, as at the doubles in Skeet, cannot go much over 7 pounds. A 6½-pound weapon loaded with the regular trap load will just naturally kick the daylights out of most of us. A lowering of the shot content puts the gun into the next lower class, and naturally handicaps the shooter. Light 12s have been made and are being made now, but they are usually of English manufacture, and I will say here that that nation has certainly stuck to them like grim death. But we must remember that most English shooting is done at driven game of a large size, where a charge of 7/8 ounce of English 6s makes a most effective load. A featherweight 12 under these conditions is a most delightful weapon to shoot, but in this country, where the game usually runs to a smaller size, such a load is a joke. With the possible exception of the jacksnipe and rail—both easy birds to kill if hit—our game can and does carry off an immense quantity of shot.

Granting that 1¼ ounces by weight is too much load for a light 12 to handle with comfort, why not develop an alloy that is 25% lighter than lead, which would enable the loading companies to put 1 ounce by weight but 1¼ ounces by vol-

(Continued on page 28)



NOTE: PISTOL SHOOTING WAS AN IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE CAMP RITCHIE SHOOT, ABOUT 90 HANDGUN MEN PARTICIPATING. THIS WAS GRATIFYING TO ALL CONCERNED, AND A SPECIAL ARTICLE ON THIS PHASE OF THE TOURNAMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED BY MR. LANDIS. IT WILL APPEAR IN THE SEPTEMBER ISSUE, LACK OF TIME AND SPACE PREVENTING ITS PUBLICATION IN THIS ISSUE.—EDITOR.

By C. S. LANDIS

## The Eastern Small-

**W**HEN the management of the Eastern Small-Bore Rifle Association found that they would be faced with a delay in the firing of their 13th Annual Tournament due to a conflict of shooting dates over July 4, as well as at times almost continuous delays during actual firing due to blowing of a fog-horn danger signal at Sea Girt which stopped all shooting, they decided to seek new grounds.

After much investigation, largely by Frank Kahrs and Henry Marsh, it was decided to hold this 13th Annual Tournament on the range of the Maryland National Guard, at Cascade, Maryland. This camp is under the personal command of Major General M. A. Reckord, Executive Vice-President of The National Rifle Association, and the Adjutant General of Maryland.

Two months is not much time in which to prepare a range site for the use of 300 critical match shooters, but much was accomplished in that interval, especially in view of the fact that no small-bore ranges previously existed at Camp Ritchie; and early arrivals at this year's shoot found ample facilities for the 180 riflemen and 90 pistol shooters that attended. (This, incidentally, was a considerable increase over the 150 persons originally expected.) Rifle ranges were available for firing at 50, 100, 150, 175, and 200 yards, and pistol ranges at 15, 25, and 50 yards.

For the benefit of those who have never been to Camp Ritchie, which lies in a narrow valley well up in the South Moun-

tains, about midway between the historic battlefields of Antietam and Gettysburg, and some 20 miles southwest of the latter, it will be well perhaps to give a birdman's view of the layout of this attractive camp.



The camp is the training-ground for a brigade. It is in the center of a large natural amphitheatre, surrounded by heavily-wooded mountains rising to an elevation of 1,800

to 2,000 feet, with a very fine bathing lake of six or eight acres in the middle of the depression. Beside the lake there is a large and elaborately-furnished stone clubhouse which would do credit to any wealthy golf course. To the east of this clubhouse, about 300 yards across

a lawn, is a row of substantial stone buildings in which are located the Executive Headquarters, the mess halls, "commercial row" (with exhibits on this occasion by Paddy O'Hare, Savage-Stevens, and Major Trull's Westchester Trading Post), and other necessary quarters. Across the way from the Executive Building was the Squaw Camp, but on account of the unexpected heat wave this was moved, as rapidly as possible, to the shade of the trees which overflowed from the park-like picnic grounds back of the 200-yard firing points. The Squaw Camp will be permanently located in the shade in future.

The rifle range contained some 40 targets, at 150, 175, and 200 yards. To the left of the longer ranges were the 50-yard and 100-yard firing-points, one back of the



THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



PICTURES AT LEFT—TOP: CAMP RITCHIE NESTLES IN A BEAUTIFUL VALLEY (PHOTO COURTESY OF JACK O'SULLIVAN). CENTER: THE PISTOL TARGETS. BOTTOM: SHADY PARK WHERE COMPETITORS LOUNGED BETWEEN SCORES. RIGHT PAGE—TOP: THE 200-YARD FIRING-LINE IN ITS BEAUTIFUL SETTING. CENTER: NEARLY 90 HANDGUN MEN KEPT THE PISTOL RANGE BUSY (PHOTO COURTESY OF JACK O'SULLIVAN). BOTTOM: NOT THE LEAST OF CAMP RITCHIE'S ATTRactions.



## Bore Tournament

other, with 100 targets in place, and the new British-type double target frames to keep John Jones from shooting on Bill Smith's target and getting away with it. At Cascade it cost a shooter a "bob" for this little pleasantry, and subtracted one large juicy point from his score. Naturally, the system cost the shooter whose target was shot on, exactly nothing—which is as it should be. On the side of the mountain, about a third of a mile up from the 200-yard rifle range, was the pistol range, with 22 targets set up on permanent frames. They had no double-target system on the handgun range, but they did have three range officers who were so right on the job that they wouldn't even take counterfeit money.

The altitude of 1460 feet would suggest cool, refreshing nights, and moderate temperature in the daytime, but the same heat

wave that wilted everything from the Dakotas to Maine, and lasted for eighteen days unbroken across America, sent the thermometer pretty high in Cascade.



Obviously, it would be useless to say to shooting veterans that the Cascade ranges are today equal to those at Sea

wind, when there was any, was more difficult to judge than a sea breeze of equal velocity. However, 90 per cent of the Eastern small-bore shooters are *not* sea-

side residents. They are accustomed to shooting inland, and to doping inland winds.

General Reckord has indicated plainly that the range as it stands is only a beginning. That the first improvement will be the levelling-off of the firing-lines, and the loosening up of their top surface so that a man can shoot prone more comfortably. The General is also taking up the matter of rest rooms right back of all firing-points, a supply of clear, cold, mountain water piped direct to each firing-point, the planting or transplanting of good-sized shade trees back of the longest-

range firing-points, and the providing of cooler places for the shooters to gather while not shooting.

The first day of the shoot, Saturday, June 30, was devoted to re-entries and the 50-yard Individual. Eric Johnson made his usual early start, and put on three 9X possibles at 100 yards. (There were no 10X possibles at 100, according to Ollie Schriver, who scored all targets.) Eventually Eric won the 100-yard Iron Sight Re-entry, with 498 and 33 X's, and R. D. Berkheiser the 200-yard Any-Sight Re-entry, with 489. L. M. Temple had 487 in the 200-yard.

In the 50-yard match Papa Hoppe's well-known "Katzenjammers" from Bear Rock—Marlin Kemmerer and Willie Woodring—outshot the field, each scoring



# WINCHESTER

TRADE MARK

## Model 52 Rifles take 8 out of 10 FIRSTS at Camp Ritchie



Model 52 with Winchester Heavy Barrel  
Standard Stock • Lyman Sights

....The other 2 FIRSTS  
won with Model 52 Rifles  
with different special barrels  
4 SECONDS • 4 THIRDS

One 7-Year-Old Model 52 Sets Remarkable World's Record—Takes the Grand Aggregate



Thurman Randle, of Dallas, Tex., with his famous Winchester Model 52 (with Winchester heavy barrel) rifle, "Ol' Bacon Getter"—immediately after setting the remarkable new world's record of 196 consecutive bull's-eyes at 200 yds., in the Swiss Match at Camp Ritchie. Shooting the same rifle in all events, he also won First in the Grand Aggregate.

This rifle has served on 15 different international small bore rifle teams. Mr. Randle used it 13 times as team member; loaned it twice, as captain and coach. "This is 'Ol' Bacon Getter's' seventh year," said the Lone Star man at Camp Ritchie. "She has fired well over 175,000 rounds, and yet she is as good as the ever has been."

At Camp Perry last year, during the tournament, using this rifle, Randle shot three 400 possibles over the Dewar course.

A WINCHESTER Model 52 Rifle that already had fired over 175,000 rounds—Thurman Randle's famous "Ol' Bacon Getter"—won the highest honors accorded to shooters' equipment used in the 13th Annual Eastern Small Bore Rifle Tournament at Camp Ritchie, Md., June 30 - July 4. Among all the rifles, it alone won two First prizes—established a new individual world's record—was the biggest winner, taking the Individual Grand Aggregate.

Of the remaining eight First prizes for individual competition six were won by six other Model 52 Winchester Rifles, and two were won by Model 52s with two different special barrels.

Model 52 Winchester won four out of ten Second prizes, and four out of ten Third prizes, awarded in individual matches. Model 52s with special barrels won two Seconds, two Thirds.

In the team matches Model 52 showed up with similar success. As usual, it was predominant in general choice among the 151 rifle shooters who registered.

**50 Yards Individual—Prone—Metallic Sights**  
1. M. R. Kemmerer, 200-13Xs—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.  
2. W. B. Woodring, 200-13Xs—Winchester M. 52.

**Eastern Individual—Prone—Any Sights—50**

1. J. C. Lippencott, Jr., 297-5Xs—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.  
2. Thurman Randle, 297-4Xs—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.  
3. C. J. Lentz, 297-3Xs—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.

**100 Yards Individual—Prone—Any Sights—150**

1. R. M. Coffey, 200-16Xs—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.  
2. L. J. Corsa, 200-15Xs—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.  
3. A. J. Thill, 200-12Xs—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.

**Palma Individual—Prone—Any Sights—150**

1. T. G. Arnold, 225-42Vs—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.  
2. Thurman Randle, 191—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.

**Swiss Match—Prone—Any Sights—200 Yds.**

1. Thurman Randle, 196 consecutive bull's-eyes—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.  
3. C. C. Held, 101 consecutive bull's-eyes—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.

**Long Range Individual—Prone—Any Sights—1000 Yds.**

1. E. B. Mechling, 186—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.  
2. R. R. Cummins, 186—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.  
4. B. Mechlenburg, 184—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.

**Spencer Match—Prone—Any Sights—100 Yds.**

1. Russell Parry, 192—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.  
2. Thurman Randle, 191—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.

**Jersey City Special—Prone—Any Sights—100 Yds.**

1. F. T. Parsons, Jr., 186—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.  
2. Frank Frohm, 184—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.  
3. Geo. Wilkinson, 183—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.

### Model 52 Now Made in 4 Styles

All with Winchester Speed Lock. New selection in sights. New lower scale of prices.

**Standard Barrel with Standard Stock**

**NEW—Standard Barrel with new Special Match Stock**

**Heavy Barrel with Standard Stock**

**NEW—Heavy Barrel with new Special Match Stock**

For super-fine balance, greater inertia, more resistance to atmospheric changes, you will obtain a good investment in a Winchester-built heavy barrel. The finest gun steel—Winchester Proof-steel—is yours when you get your barrel from Winchester. Drilled, reamed, chambered, rifled, straightened and lapped for the finest accuracy by Winchester precision craftsmanship.

Winchester's extensively developed and highly organized laboratory and manufacturing facilities, great experience in heat treating,

machining, finishing and accurately a regular, smooth-work schedule for your money—and you need less smaller establishment pay through.

Likewise, Winchester knowledge, making are far beyond what is at your smithing shop.

Similar in general design to the Standard Match stock is the one-piece butt-stock. Less drop at only from heel to toe, wider, longer, steel butt plate.

You Are Invited to write any information. Please send Major vice Department for Rm.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.

NEW HEN,

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



R.M. Coffey, of Elizabeth, N. J., winner of 100 Yds. Individual, with a standard Winchester Model 52.



Russell Parry, of Walnutport, Pa., winner of the Spencer Match, with a Winchester Model 52 with Winchester heavy barrel.



The Fenmore Rifle Team, First in the Eastern Team Match, score 1171 x 1200. Left to right: J. C. Lippencott, Jr., Newark, N. J., (winner of the Eastern Individual Championship); Wm. Schweitzer, Hillside, N. J., high man for the team and maker of the highest individual score in the match, with 296 x 300; T. Samsoe, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Sam. Tekulsky, New York City. These four, teamed Lippencott and Tekulsky, Schweitzer and Samsoe, also won respectively Second and Third in the Eastern 2-Man Team Match. Left to right shooting Winchester as follows: M. 52 standard barrel, M. 52 special barrel, M. 52 Winchester heavy barrel, Precision Ammunition.

## Aggregate . . 106 Shooters (70% of Entries) Used Model 52

ne—Any Sights—50, 100, 200 Yds.  
—5Xs—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.  
—s—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.  
—Winchester M. 52, standard barrel.

vidual—Any Sights  
Winchester M. 52, standard barrel.  
Winchester M. 52, special barrel.  
Winchester M. 52.

—Any Sights—150, 175, 200 Yds.  
—Winchester M. 52, special barrel.  
Any Sight 200 Yds.—Miss and Out  
in succession 3-eyes (world's record)—  
y barrel.

secutive 3-eyes—Winchester M. 52,

el—Prone Any Sights—200 Yds.  
Winchester M. 52, special barrel.  
Winchester M. 52, special barrel.  
Winchester M. 52, special barrel.

Prone—Any Sights—200 Yds.  
Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.  
Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.

Prone—Any Sights—100 Yds.  
Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.  
Winchester M. 52, special barrel.

## styles

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and you end less—than is to be expected from a  
ment put through a special job.

Winchester knowledge, skill and facilities in stock  
beyond what is at your disposal in the average gun-

eral des to the standard Model 52 stock, our new  
stock is a one-piece job with larger and heavier  
drop at only 2"; drop at comb 1 1/4". Longer  
wider, longer, wider, slightly curved checkered

ed to with any desired special target shooting  
Please ask Major J. W. Hession, Manager Ser-  
vice for details.

W HEN, CONN., U. S. A.

AUGUST, 1934

### Camp Perry Special—Prone—Metallic Sights—50, 100 Yds.

1. Harry Frohm, 399—Winchester M. 52.
- Individual Grand Aggregate
1. Thurman Randle, 1107—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.
3. J. C. Lippencott, Jr., 1104—Winchester M. 52, heavy barrel.

### Team Matches

In the Palma Team Match, every shooter on the three highest teams—National Capital Rifle Club team, Bear Rock No. 2 team and Bear Rock No. 1 team—used a Winchester Model 52 Rifle. Of the 12 rifles, seven were straight Model 52s and five had special barrels. In the Eastern Team Match, seven of the 12 rifles used by the three highest teams were Model 52s, three with special barrels. In the Eastern 2-Man Team Match, four of the six rifles used by the three highest teams were Model 52s, two with special barrels. In the Dewar 2-Man Team Match, four of the six rifles used by the three highest teams were Model 52s, one with special barrel.

Right, S. T. Moore and Maj. J. W. Hession, 2-Man Long Range Match winners at East Haven.



Below, James E. Lacey, winner of the Nutmeg Special Match at East Haven.



Miss Elsie Hellwig, winner of Women's Match at East Haven.

## At East Haven . . .

In the Second Annual Outdoor Matches of the Connecticut State Rifle & Revolver Association, at East Haven, Conn., June 22-24 inclusive, shooters using both Winchester Model 52 Rifles and Winchester Precision Ammunition won First prizes as follows:

### 2-Man Long Range Team Match—Prone—Metallic Sights—200 Yds.

Maj. J. W. Hession, 193 Team score, 382.  
S. T. Moore, 189

### Women's Match—Prone—Metallic Sights—50 Yds.

Miss Elsie Hellwig, 196 (20 competitors).

### Nutmeg Special—Four Positions—Metallic Sights—50 Yds.

James E. Lacey, total score for 20 shots, 141.

**NEW FOLDER**, now available, gives extensive details concerning Winchester Model 52 Target Rifles. Tells fully about barrels, stocks, sights. The patented Winchester Speed Lock is specially illustrated. Your copy on request—FREE.



200 with 13 X's. They both used 52's (Woodring's a standard-barrel rifle), Fecker scopes, and VEEZ.

Sunday morning found the shoot in full blast, with something like 225 shooters in camp, more coming in every hour, and the Eastern Small-Bore Individual leading the events.

The Eastern consists of two sighters and 10 shots for record at 50, 100, and 200 yards. The weather was warm, sky somewhat overcast, and there were 88 entries. About this time a great "how-de-do" began about weighing-in trigger-pulls at 3 pounds, and "weighing-out" some of them after firing. Half the camp was in a stew, and if someone got up off the line and his pull was under 3 pounds, that was just too bad and out went the score. Possibly some persons learned that trigger-pulls may not be as even as is generally believed. Either we have things to learn about trigger-pulls, or some rifles need better steel and harder parts in their actions.

J. C. Lippencott, of Northern New Jersey, proved to be the best "outranker" in the Championship. He took a five-way tie on 297 with Thurman Randle, C. J. Lentz, Dave Carlson, and Vernon Sies, each of whom had fewer V's, or an 8, "or something." Lippencott (and that is the proper spelling of his name) shot a 52 and Palma VEEZ.

The Eastern Championship is also divided into "matches" by its different stages. Fred Kuhn was high in the 50-yard stage, with 100 containing 9 X's. The second stage fell to D. Carlson on a possible with 7 X's, Vernon Sies getting the same, while Harry Frohm with a 99 was high man at 200 yards.

At 1 p. m. began the Eastern Team Match, same course, teams of 4 shooters, any sights, and a fairly good entry. Sky was partly overcast most of the time, temperature about 90° in the shade (though unfortunately most of the shade was all over in the park, or up on the mountain). Chaps wearing "ice-cream" pants got burned right through. The Fenmore Rifle Club, an all-star cast consisting of Bill Schweitzer, J. C. Lippencott, Sam Tekulsky, and Therkind Samsoe, was high with 1171. The Bridgeport Rifle Club was but two points behind—but on a dog's tail, two inches make a lot of difference.

The last match on the day's program was the 100-yard Individual. There were at least eight possibles, the high men ranking in the following order: R. M. Coffey, winner, with 16 X's, Larry Corsa, A. J. Thill, Harry Frohm, V. Sies, and W. B. Woodring. Then R. C. Pope and Marlin Kemmerer. The last four all had half of their 10's in the X-ring.

Wash Day began with the Palma Individual Match. Weather was clear, mirage

running strongly, everything and everyone calm and hot. Nobody cared! The quail and kildees were whistling merrily over on General Reckord's lawn. Those 45 shots were a tough grind, but the Palma was the main match for most of the shooters—it was why they came to Cascade.

The "Brain Trust" was sweating in the office, the "Press" was on duty at the Bulletin Board outside, the crowd were standing out in the sun, and one by one the men came in off the line—wearing a look of triumph if they knew they had good scores, otherwise merely one of weariness, as falls to the lot of us all. George Sheldon was one of the first to finish, the Dewar and Bisley veteran coming through with 225 including 39 V's. He had ten of them at 200 yards. Then Eric Johnson and Fred Kuhn both finished with 225 and 36 V's—also 10 of the V's at 200 yards. J. C. Lippencott was another high finisher, with 225, and 8 V's from the top of the bank. J. B. Miller, of Coudersport, Pa.—in the bear country—woofed his way through with a straight, and 7 V's at the cracking point, while D. Carlson, of Connecticut, was on deck with 225, and 4 V's back near the amplifier.

Now we come to T. G. Arnold, of D. C. "Tom" is 37 years old, which gives him thirty years in which to have changed from a single-shot to a "repeathe"—a repeater in the Palma. He has shot for about four years, but mostly in club matches. Last year he attended Sea Girt, but merely had a good time—was one of the cheerful "contributors." In his own club in '32 and '33 he won the Dewar twice, and the 200-yard Small-Bore Match once. Outside of this Arnold was merely one of the boys, though a good clean chap who ranks high among the home folks.

The Palma Match Gold Medal looked good to Tom Arnold, so he dug in his toes on that sloping firing point, and proceeded to give the rest of the competitors something to shoot at in future years. First there were a couple of sighters and 15 V's at 150 yards, then 14 V's at 175 yards, and after the first and third shots at 200 yards, which were bulls without special mention, he came through with 13 V's at the long range, for a total of 225 with 42 V's. He made another 225 as a member of the National Capital Four-Man Team in the Palma Team Match that afternoon. He shot an Eric Johnson heavy-barreled 52, 10X Lyman Targetspot scope, and VEEZ '34.

Monday afternoon's shoot began with all Four-Man teams on the line—and the alibis passed to the team coaches who had to judge the tricky mirage. After much shooting and some skull practice, it was decided that the National Capital R. C.

Team, composed of Arnold, McNabb, Stokes, and Riley, scoring 225, 222, 224, and 224, respectively, for a team total of 895, were high. Bear Rock No. 2, composed of Sittler, Bittner, Handwerk, and Lambert, finished second with 889, while Bear Rock No. 1, which won last year, was third with 887. No 1 included Parry, Kemmerer, Held, and Woodring.

This cleared the boards for the Swiss Match—the miss-and-out event. The famous competition in which so often "Your first and last shot for record is a 4." This proved to be a sort of multiple marathon. Modern .22 long-rifle ammunition groups in that C-5 bullseye at 200 yards the same as shot poured down a funnel. As a result there were many high scores. Beginning back at 10th place in the final results, V. A. Moore had 44 successive bullseyes; J. B. Miller 46; Fred Kuhn 50; Willie Woodring rang up 54; Lambert 59; H. Mason 67; D. Carlson 80, and Clarence Held 101. Matter of fact, you are now only "getting warm."

L. M. Temple, age 33, had never been to Camp Perry or Sea Girt. He was simply a shooter who had not as yet begun to roll 'em. He was second in the Henry Gussman 200-yard Trophy Match at East Haven, Conn., this summer, and third in the Two-Man Team Match at East Haven. He scored 498 x 500 for 14th place in the Metropolitan Championship in Brooklyn last spring.

Temple thought this might be as good a time as any to get an option on a seat in the hall of fame, so he ran off 140 bulls. Ordinarily this is enough to win the match three times over. He was just about the only man in the shoot who took any high honors with a Springfield .22. The rest of his combination was Targetspot and Peters Tack Hole.

The Number 1 ticket was bothering Thurman Randle. So, being away from home and sort of bewildered—if a Texan ever gets bewildered, he parked No. 1 back of firing-point No. 23, blew a couple of warmers through Old Bacon Gitter's muzzle, and laid out one box of Palma Match. That was a highly technical error, but he didn't know it. All this happened about 3 p. m. on the afternoon of Monday, July 2. Two hours and seventeen minutes later a couple of amateur osteopaths restored the circulation in his arms, back, and legs—in the head it was probably stationary, and he then woke up to discover that 196 successive bullseyes had been chalked up on his blackboards before a 4 popped up at 12 o'clock. And 153 of the bullseyes were V's!

Considerable happened between 3 and 5:17 p. m. The weather was clear and calm, with a few fleecy clouds in the sky. After the first 50 cartridges were gone, (Continued on page 27)



# Idle Musings on the Perfect Gun

By DANIEL DEAN

**W**HAT shooter is ever perfectly satisfied with his gun? Perhaps there is one such, but I have never met him. Perfection in guns is like the pot of fairy gold at the end of the rainbow: it seems to be only a short distance away, but when we get there we find that it has gone on to the next hill. And when someone has made a new gun or developed a new load, we find that our gun rainbow is still as far away as ever. For though better than the old gun or load, we still want more from the new than it can give us.

We often think of an invention as being the realized dream of some one man,—something he has worked out all by his lonesome, as it were, till it is perfect. But that just isn't so. As they say in Detroit, "motors are developed, not invented." More than six hundred years have gone into the development of the guns and loads we use now. Year after year, century after century, the long process of improvement has gone on. Hunter and soldier, marksman and gunsmith,—each has had his share in making the gun what it is today. The gun is always the same, yet always changing for the better. Thousands of inventors have contributed their bits to make their guns shoot straighter, or harder. The six-shooter turned the scale against the Indian, when the frontiersman could no longer be rushed after firing the only shot in his muzzle-loading rifle. Sam Colt was a sailor-boy before the mast on a long voyage when he whittled out the wooden model of his first revolver, the same in principle as those of 1934, yet how different after a century of development! Maxim figured out a way to make the troublesome kick help to damage the enemy in front instead of the shooter behind the gun; and thirty years later the machine gun came into its own on the battlefields of France.

In another field many inventors had worked out the principles of flight in air by means of plane surfaces, while others had developed the light-weight internal-combustion motor. The Wright brothers in 1903 combined these two inventions with their own contribution of the warping wing-tips, and man achieved the dream of all ages,—flight in air.

Many of us need a gun different from what we have; or what amounts to the same thing, we think we do. So we buy new guns in the hope of finding the perfect one at last. Generally we use them for a time, and then, disappointed, sell if we can or trade if we must. When the gun builder, whether a big arms company or an individual, develops some model that

fits the needs of large numbers of shooters, there appears another best seller, such as was the Colt .45 and the Winchester .44-40, .38-40, .32-20 series.

Some of us get a bigger kick out of the old shooting game by reloading cartridges and altering our pet guns to suit our ideas, than we get from the actual shooting. Many of us must be stay-at-home shooters most of the time. Not for us are the long hunting trips in Africa; we cannot even have the long trips to the mountains for bear and deer that our more fortunate friends get. For every hunter who bags his deer, bear, or lion there are hundreds who must find their shooting fun in other ways, that range all the way from plinking tin cans to trying for an international team.

Ex-Mayor Grant of New York once told how he came to go into politics. He said, "Every man should have both a vocation and an avocation. My vocation is the iron business; my avocation, politics." He was right. Each of us must have some job that brings home the bacon; but work without play makes Jack a dull boy. Few of us can be like Thomas A. Edison, who was so intensely interested in the work in hand that it became almost play to him, and kept him mentally alert and physically vigorous till past eighty.

Shooting as an avocation has much to recommend it. We get away from the job that claims brain and body every working day until we are sick and tired of it. For a few minutes or a few hours we get up a real, live and hearty interest in something outside of the daily job. Shooting demands and gets a man's whole attention. Dragged to his wife's bridge party, he may play when half asleep, in spite of his partner's wrath. But put a gun into a man's hands, and he is wide awake at once, whether he be fifteen or fifty.

Most boys begin shooting with what might be called standard goods—a .22 plinking rifle or a shotgun. The boy may have the gun given to him, or if more fortunate may have to earn the money with which to buy it. He starts with "boughten" ammunition, and for a few weeks or months is happy to see the hammer fall and hear the gun go boom. The gun-bug should not criticize the boy or the man who sticks to factory ammunition, for many of our successful hunters have never reloaded a cartridge. And why should they? They get the game they go after; they get health from the long walks in the open air. They may fail to see the beauties of nature as does the out-

door photographer, but years later the hunter finds that at the time he unconsciously absorbed much that remains as a real joy in after life. The memory of the beauty of the autumn leaves remains, and of the grandeur of steep hillsides, that then only gave pain to aching feet and legs. The fall had while fording a stream while deer hunting now seems as funny to him as it did to his companions then, the cold and wet forgotten. Standardized rifles and ammunition are aids to the attainment of many other joys than those of slaying game.

Do we ever think how fortunate is the boy who begins shooting with a muzzle-loader? At the start he learns the lesson of always suiting his load to his purpose, too often never learned by the boy who calls for "a box of 22's" or "a box of 12's." My own first shooting was done with Grandfather's old shotgun, its single barrel forty inches long. The only way a small boy could load it was to rest the butt on the ground while holding the gun at an acute angle to the earth. When the boy was at the front end the gun could not kick him, and when at the rear it could not bite—so it was safer than a horse. It took so long to load that I soon found out why the frontiersman of Boone's time learned to "Indian-up" to his game whenever possible before letting go the one shot that must kill if he would eat.

What a variety of loads that old gun got! Shot sizes ran all the way from 10's for sparrows to BB's for woodchucks. Powder charges varied from squib loads for fun to experimental loads that kicked like sin. Back in the depression of the nineties, "catridges" were too costly for most boys, but black powder, shot, and caps cost little, while newspapers furnished the wadding. We boys had a theory that the best wadding was the cover from a hornets' nest—easy to get in winter, but a dangerous trophy in warm weather.

The next gun came when I was sixteen, a Winchester lever shotgun, seldom seen now but a real he-man's gun. After the years of muzzle-loading it seemed most natural to buy a loading outfit and some brass shells with the gun. How many hunters of today know how easy it is to lose an expensive brass shell among fallen leaves when grouse, squirrel, or pheasant may be escaping? Knowing nothing about reloading, I followed the advice of an Englishman writing for the Encyclopædia Britannica, never to use over an ounce of shot. But as the gun was as heavy as a small cannon, I used to load

in four drams of black powder, or more. Shot was usually coarse, seldom smaller than 4's. Ducks were plentiful in fall and spring. Muskrats were so numerous along the river that one day's bag for two boys in flood time was thirteen. Trappers of the past prosperity days can sympathize with the boys of long ago, who got only a nickel apiece for the thirteen. Squirrels, often at the top of hundred-foot trees, and the ever-present woodchucks, helped to get us into the habit of using coarse shot.

Shooting magazines were not for the country boys of those days, so we knew nothing of patterns, nor could we guess why so many long shots made wonderful kills and so many short ones misses. To this day I cannot bear to see a hunter use a shotgun on gray squirrels: too much like taking candy from the baby.

That was why rifles came next,—first a Flobert .22 and then a .32 Marlin repeater. The latter company made a big point, in those hard times, of its using the cheaper rim-fire cartridges rather than the expensive center-fire .32-20's. The Marlin was a wonderful squirrel rifle, though for the tougher woodchucks it had too little shocking power. It would kill on brain and spine shots, but so would the .22. Hit elsewhere, the chuck could seldom be picked up by the tail,—the final test of a hit.

The boys of 1934 do not realize how fortunate they are to have the Dope Bag of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, and similar departments in other magazines. They can learn from experts what came to the boys of the past only through dear experience. "Smokeless" powder, a new thing then, came to the Marlin. Little or nothing was known about it except that there was no smoke, cartridges could be carried loose in the pocket instead of in a box like the ones with greased bullets, and the barrel was left bright and clean after shooting. How was a country boy to know that this bright barrel was only a delusion and a snare, and that unseen corrosion was to eat away the accuracy of the little Marlin in spite of care and abundant oil?

We insure our homes against loss by fire, our cars against loss by accident, and our lives against danger of poverty to our loved ones. How many of us think of the Dope Bag as an insurance, not merely against financial loss through damage to our guns, but at times against real danger to ourselves? The boy or man who regularly reads the Dope Bag will insure himself against dangers of which he little dreams, in these days of high intensity loads, let alone the better sport—he will get from his gun and ammunition.

Year after year the perfect gun and the perfect load have eluded me. The first Krag, a carbine bought nearly twenty

years ago with high hopes, was one of the worst disappointments. The long Krag rifles bought since never seem to bother one with recoil, and they shoot better than I can hold. But the 22" carbine kicks just enough harder with full loads to make it a poor gun for me,—and anyway I like a long sighting radius. The kid uses the carbine now, mostly with reduced loads. The best ammunition I ever found for it was a lot of round-ball reloads picked up in a store in Philadelphia. They had fine accuracy under fifty yards. One fat chuck just showed his eyes and ears, and at the crack of the gun there was a zing-g-g as of a bullet glancing from a stone. Mr. Chuck lay dead in the hole, his hard skull bashed in by the little round bullet, that had then sailed on far away.

How many of us are careful enough about guarding against glancing bullets? I have known two bullets to come back to me. One revolver bullet shot into a hollow tree glanced around the hollow till it flew back out and hit me on the boot. The other, from the .32 Marlin, hit a fence post thirty yards away and up a steep grade. It entered the post four inches below the top, turned upward till it came out of the top, sailed high in the air, and a few seconds later dropped on the grass a rod back of me. If anyone else told that story I would hardly believe it. As it is, I take two looks every time I shoot—one to see where the bullet *should* go, and the other to see where it *might* go on a miss or ricochet.

For more than forty years guns have come and gone with me. Each has done things that the others could not do. No one of them has been perfect, for conditions vary too widely for any one gun to fit all. Woodchuck shooting appeals most to me, for a busy farmer has time for little else between the beginning of the rush of farm work in early spring, and its end in December. The worst rush of all comes at the time of the deer-hunting season. Deer are tame here, for this is a closed country; which recalls a funny thing that happened this fall. A deer stood in tall dead grass against a hillside less than one hundred yards from the house. The kid took three photos, that plainly show each tree and post clearly, but the deer is invisible in the picture. For once Dame Nature fooled even the eye of the camera.

The woodchuck or vermin shooter in farming country must reload if he is to get all the fun there is in that game. The crack shot can, to be sure, use a .22, watch his chances, Indian-up on the watchful old chucks far away, and get real sport in hitting the small vital areas. One neighbor past eighty years old used to ramble for miles with his .32 Remington rim-fire, and get a lot of chucks. His first sight of a chuck would often be as it

rushed for the hole. He had, as he said, "all the time there was," so he would flank the hole at easy shooting distance and take a half-hour's rest. When Mr. Chuck poked his head out to see if the coast was clear, the old gentleman added one to his score. But most of us want more gun for chucks. We are young enough or busy enough to be in a hurry to shoot. We want to be able to jump out of a car or off a tractor and have a gun that will hit and anchor a chuck 150 or 200 yards away. So we call for more gun and ever yet more gun, and better and better sighting equipment, our only limits being those of recoil, and, for most of us, cost.

We must always have in mind the stern necessity of being our brother's keeper. We dare take only a small fraction of our shots with the full charges that may drive boat-tail bullets miles away. We may be proud of our ability to kill vermin, but no one wants to be known as a cow-killer, let alone take the chance of having to explain manslaughter to the judge. The result is a compromise. The woodchuck shooter who reloads for a powerful rifle carries two loads. The full-power loads are in his pocket or in the magazine of his rifle. The chuck over on the opposite hillside thirty rods away will wait with patience while the shooter throws in the long-distance load and settles down for a sitting or prone shot. And no matter how many chucks or other vermin the shooter may bag in a day or in a season, it is the long shots that bring the big thrills, and one kill at thirty or forty rods is worth many at shorter distances. But for every shot at long range there are many under 100 yards. Here the light reload is what we want. With soft-point or hollow-point bullets the shooter feels reasonably safe against danger of accident; and when some bystander looks into the car and asks how many miles that big army rifle will shoot, it is well for our reputation in the community to be able to enlarge upon the safety of the light reloads.

The 80-grain hollow-point bullets for .32-20 make the most accurate light reloads I can find for my Krags. The 190-grain Savage bullets work fine for full loads, but not for light ones; not enough speed. Strangely enough, the 115-grain soft-points for .32-20 do not shoot nearly as well for me in the Krag as the very short 80-grain hollow-points. For the Russian, nothing else equals the 115-grain S. P. with 12 to 18 grains of No. 80.

Cast bullets have never given me the accuracy that I get with the above factory bullets. Perhaps I am in too much of a hurry when reloading. Anyway, the cast bullets don't shoot for me, whether I buy them or cast them myself. Furthermore, farm work is too hard a taskmaster to

(Continued on page 28)

# United States Rifles, Caliber .30

By LT. COL. TOWNSEND WHELEN

**T**HE National Rifle Association is continually in receipt of a large volume of correspondence requesting information relative to United States Government rifles of .30 caliber that are available for sale to its members. These letters indicate in most cases that the writers cannot determine from the short descriptions of the arms contained in the price list issued by the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, which particular type of rifle is best for their needs, and they desire more detailed information before making a purchase.

The Caliber .30 United States Rifles which are available for sale to life and annual members of the N. R. A. consist of five types or styles of the U. S. Rifle, Caliber .30, Model 1903, manufactured at Springfield Armory, and popularly known as the "Springfield 1903 Rifle," and the U. S. Rifle, Caliber .30, Model 1917, made under contract for the Ordnance Department during the World War, and popularly known as the "Enfield" rifle. All of these rifles use the variety of cartridges known collectively as ".30-'06" cartridges, including the "Ball Cartridge, Caliber .30, Model 1906" (now obsolete), and the "Ball Cartridge, Caliber .30, M. 1." (present service cartridge) made at Frankford Arsenal, as well as all of the great variety of sporting ".30-'06" cartridges manufactured by the various commercial cartridge companies. All of the rifles described herein are safe and satisfactory for use with all of these cartridges.

Under the law, and in conformity with rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War as a part of the policy to encourage marksmanship among the citizens of the United States, one rifle of each type, together with the necessary and available ammunition, accessories, and target materials, may be sold to life and annual members of the National Rifle Association for their personal use, but not for resale. Only one rifle of each type can be sold, unless the member presents evidence that the rifle previously purchased by him has been worn out or destroyed. The sale of these rifles and other Government material is not made by the National Rifle Association, but by the Ordnance Department of the Army, through and with the approval of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, War Department, Washington, D. C. Members should not correspond with the N. R. A. relative to the purchase of Government arms, ammunition,

and other material, but with the "D. C. M." The N. R. A. and the D. C. M. have different offices in different parts of the city of Washington, and sending letters to the wrong office delays matters by the time necessary to refer them to the proper office.

Before making any purchase, the member should write to the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, War Department, Washington, D. C., for a copy of "Price List of Supplies" available for sale to members of the N. R. A. This list contains the prices of all arms, ammunition, and accessories, together with instructions for purchasing. Prices change frequently, and the prices contained herein are only approximate, and are given in order that the reader may estimate the probable cost.

If the reader be not a member of the N. R. A., he should write to the Secretary, National Rifle Association, Barr Building, Washington, D. C., for information and membership application blank. Any citizen of the United States, in good standing and of good moral character, is eligible for membership, annual membership costing \$3.00, and life membership \$25.00.

## Procedure in Purchasing

Please carefully note the following procedure, as the law requires that it be adhered to in every case:—The member should write a brief letter to the D. C. M. (Director of Civilian Marksmanship), stating what he wishes to purchase. In every case he must inclose his N. R. A. membership card with the letter. The D. C. M. will then send him an order on the nearest arsenal to his home which stocks the supplies he desires, and will at the same time return his membership card. This order will contain the prices of the articles, together with the packing charge. The member then sends this order to the arsenal designated, together with P. O. Money Order made payable to the order of the Commanding Officer of the Arsenal. According to the law, personal checks cannot be accepted under any circumstances.\* The member should also inform the arsenal whether shipment is to be made by express or freight. If it is desired that small parts be shipped by mail, sufficient postage stamps for the purpose must be inclosed.

\* Formerly the purchaser made remittance to the D. C. M. This has now been changed, and the D. C. M. is no longer authorized to receive remittances.

Any excess postage will be returned. Shipment to you should be made within two weeks. Do not correspond relative to shipments until two weeks have elapsed.

## United States Rifle, Cal. .30, M. 1903

(Springfield Style S, Service Rifle)

The service rifle, the standard rifle of the United States Army and Navy, popularly known as the "Springfield" (see illustration). Approximate price to members of the N. R. A., \$32.75, plus \$1.35 packing charge, plus \$3.41 Federal Tax—Total, \$37.51.

This rifle is so well known as to require little description. A full description of it will be found in the pamphlet entitled, "War Department Training Regulations No. 320-10, Weapons, United States Rifle, Caliber .30, Model of 1903, Accessories and Appendages," which can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy; stamps not accepted.

This is the regular military rifle, with standard military sights, straight-grip military stock, and 24-inch standard military barrel not star-gaged. The standard weight of this rifle is 8.69 pounds. It is suitable for military target shooting, long-range target shooting, N. R. A. matches, for qualification, etc. It is eligible for use in any match in which it is prescribed that the military rifle "as issued" must be used. It is not suitable for hunting unless the purchaser equip it with other sights, specially adapted for such use. This rifle will hereafter be referred to as the "service" rifle.

## United States Rifle, Cal. .30, M1903 A1

(Springfield Service Rifle with Type C Pistol-Grip Stock)

This is precisely like the foregoing service rifle except that it is fitted with the new Type C pistol-grip stock, which is described below under "National Match Rifle." In outward appearance this rifle is exactly the same as the National Match Rifle. Approximate price to members of the N. R. A., \$35.35, plus \$1.35 packing charge, plus \$3.67 Federal Tax—Total, \$40.37.

## United States Rifle, Cal. .30, M1903 N.M.

(National Match Springfield Rifle)

Approximate price to members of the N. R. A., \$40.90, plus \$1.35 packing



charge, plus \$4.23 Federal Tax—Total, \$46.48. This is the rifle issued by the Ordnance Department for use by contestants in the National Matches. It is a refined service rifle with Type C pistol-grip stock (see illustration). It differs from the service rifle only in the type of stock, and in that the barrel has been specially selected by star-gaging, the breech mechanism and trigger have been hand-adjusted for smooth operation and pull, the bolt polished, and the completed rifle tested for accuracy at 200 meters.

In testing these rifles at 200 meters, a target of 5 shots is fired with 1925 National Match ammunition. Fifty of these targets have been measured. The 5-shot

group of the smallest target measured 1.1 inches in diameter, the largest group 3.5 inches, while the average of the 50 targets was 2.2 inches. The National Match rifle is not necessarily more accurate than the best of the service rifles, but more attention has been paid to all the little details which make for satisfaction in the hands of expert shots, than is the case with the service rifle, which of necessity must be produced by machinery in large quantities. The National Match rifle is suitable and is the best rifle for military target shooting, qualification, and for use at the National Matches. It is eligible for use in any match in which it is prescribed that the military rifle "as issued" must be used. It

is not suitable for hunting unless the purchaser equip it with other sights, specially adapted for such use. National Match rifles are sometimes restocked and remodeled into de luxe sporting rifles by gunsmiths making a specialty of such work. The standard weight of the National Match rifle is 9.00 pounds.

The Type C pistol-grip stock with which these rifles are fitted (see illustration) has a length, from middle of trigger to middle of butt-plate, of 12.74 inches. The drop at comb from line of 200-yard sight is approximately 2.23 inches, and drop at heel from same line approximately 2.26 inches. The buttplate is of checked steel, the same as that on the service rifle.

**TOP TO BOTTOM: U. S. RIFLE, CAL. .30, M1903 (SPRINGFIELD SERVICE RIFLE); U. S. RIFLE, CAL. .30, M1903 N. R. A. (SPRINGFIELD SPORTING RIFLE); U. S. RIFLE, CAL. .30, M1917 (ENFIELD); U. S. RIFLE, CAL. .30, M1903 NM (NATIONAL MATCH RIFLE, ALSO M1903A1 AND SPECIAL TARGET RIFLES); U. S. RIFLE, CAL. .30, M1903 STYLE T (HEAVY-BARREL RIFLE).**





**United States Rifle, Cal. .30, M1903  
Special Target**

This is a reconditioned National Match rifle, precisely the same as the preceding rifle except that it is slightly used. After each National Match shoot, all rifles are returned to Springfield Armory, and those which show no wear at all, and the bores of which are in perfect condition, having been fired only a few hundred rounds, are reconditioned and classified as Special Target Rifles. Approximate price to members of the N. R. A., \$35.48, plus \$1.35 packing charge, plus \$3.69 Federal Tax—Total, \$40.52.

**United States Rifle, Cal. .30, M1903  
Style T**

*(Springfield Rifle with Heavy Barrel)*

This is a special long-range target rifle of exceptional accuracy, having a heavy barrel 30 inches long. The exterior diameter of the barrel at the breech is 1.25 inches, and at the muzzle .875 inch. The approximate weight of rifle without gunsling is 12½ pounds. The barrel is polished and blued for its entire length, and has no hand guard (see illustration). The stock is the SA6597, N. R. A. sporting-type stock with pistol grip and short forearm, with large sporting-type checked-steel buttplate, and sling swivels. The dimensions of the stock are: length, 13½ inches; drop at comb, 1¾ inches; drop at heel, 2½ inches. The rifle is fitted with Lyman No. 48 receiver sight, and hooded aperture front sight. Screw holes are drilled and tapped in the barrel 7.2 inches between centers, for the bases of Lyman and Fecker telescope sights. The barrel is star-gaged, and the breech action is specially adjusted in the same manner as for National Match rifles. These rifles are targeted at 200 meters, and average approximately 2½ to 2¾ inches for ten-shot groups with National Match ammunition. In comparing the accuracy of these rifles with that of National Match rifles, bear in mind that a 2½-inch ten-shot group compares approximately with a 1½-inch five-shot group. Other things being equal, the heavier the barrel of a rifle, the more accurate will it be, and these Style T rifles will be found to have exceptional accuracy. These rifles are particularly adapted for long-range matches, such as the Wimbledon Cup Match, where the use of "any rifle" is permitted. Approximate price to members of the N. R. A., \$85.00, plus \$1.35 packing charge, plus \$8.64 Federal Tax—Total, \$94.99.

**United States Rifle, Cal. .30, M1917**

Approximate price to members of the N. R. A.: New rifles, \$20.00 each, plus \$1.35 packing charge—Total, \$21.35. Used but serviceable rifles, \$7.50, plus \$1.35 packing charge—Total, \$8.85. The used rifles are in thoroughly serviceable condi-

tion; bore almost always shows no wear or pits, metal parts in first-class condition, stock usually shows slight use.

At the beginning of the World War there were not enough Model 1903 (Springfield) rifles on hand to supply the troops that had to be raised, nor could the facilities at Springfield Armory and Rock Island Arsenal, where these rifles were made, supply the demand. However, several of our large commercial arms plants, with very extensive facilities, had been making the Enfield caliber .303 Model 1914 rifle for the British Government, and it was found that this Enfield rifle could be slightly redesigned to use our Model 1906 caliber .30 cartridge, and that these commercial plants could produce this redesigned rifle in large quantities at short notice. Accordingly, this was done, and the redesigned rifle was called the "U. S. Rifle, Cal. .30, Model 1917." About half of our troops in the World War were equipped with this Model 1917 rifle, and the remainder with the Model 1903 (Springfield) rifle.

The Model 1917, like the Model 1903, is a bolt-action, magazine rifle. The barrel is 26 inches long, chambered for the Model 1906 cartridge, but with a left-hand instead of a right-hand twist of rifling. The rifling is slightly deeper than in the Model 1903 barrels, the bore diameter being about .300 to .302 inch, and the groove diameter about .310 to .312 inch. The mainspring is compressed during the straight-forward push of the breech-bolt. The rear sight is a peep sight with apertures of the Lyman type. When the sight leaf is laid flat, the battle sight is in position, permanently set for 200 yards. The leaf, which is raised for longer ranges, carries an aperture which is adjustable to even hundreds of yards only; that is, it can not be set say, between 500 and 600 yards, but only at the 500- and the 600-yard marks. There is no windage. Both front and rear sights are protected from injury by side guards.

The Model 1917 rifle is a thoroughly reliable, safe, accurate, and durable military rifle. But, due to the rather crude adjustments on the sights, and to a type of rifling not conducive to the very highest degree of accuracy with the Model 1906 ammunition, riflemen using this rifle are usually slightly handicapped when pitted against those using the Model 1903 rifle.

**United States Rifle, Cal. .30, M1903  
N. R. A.**

*(Sporting Type Rifle, Obsolete)*

This rifle is obsolete, is no longer manufactured, and can no longer be supplied. However, so many have been sold in the past to members of the N. R. A., by whom they have been used so effectively, that it is thought that a description of this rifle will be of interest.

This rifle, as will be seen from the illustration, is quite different from the preceding rifles. It has a star-gaged and specially-selected barrel which is slightly heavier than the barrels on the service and National Match rifles. There is no rear-sight fixed base on the barrel, and the barrel is polished and blued (browned) from receiver to muzzle, the same as regular sporting rifles. The rifle is equipped with a Lyman No. 48 receiver sight and the regular military front sight. The stock is the Model 1922 pistol-grip stock, sporting type, short forearm, no hand-guard, checked steel shotgun-type buttplate. The dimensions of the stock are: length, 13½ inches; drop at comb, 1¾ inches; drop at heel, 2½ inches; measurement taken from line of sight. The rifle was assembled and adjusted by hand for smoothness of operation and trigger pull, in the same manner as the National Match rifles. It was also targeted at 200 meters with 1925 National Match ammunition, and the target accompanied the rifle. Fifty representative targets fired with these rifles have been measured. The 5-shot group of the smallest target measured 1.3 inches in diameter, the largest, 3.5 inches, while the average of the fifty targets was 2.3 inches. The weight of the rifle is about 9 pounds.

This rifle was produced specially for members of the N. R. A., and is adapted for general target shooting, sporting purposes, and for hunting, for all of which it is most excellent. As a general target weapon it is usually more satisfactory than the service or National Match rifle; for, while it gives the same degree of accuracy in testing as the National Match rifle, yet, owing to its better-dimensioned and shaped stock, its longer sight radius, and the fine adjustments of its rear sight, it can usually be held more steadily and aimed more accurately than the service-type rifle. This rifle is not permitted to be used in those matches where it is prescribed that the service rifle "as issued" must be used, but it may be used for official qualification as marksman, sharpshooter, and expert rifleman by civilians under rules prescribed by the War Department. It is also permitted in almost all matches participated in by members of civilian rifle clubs and in many special N. R. A. matches.

By reason of its stock and sights members of the N. R. A. usually preferred this sporting-type rifle to all other models as an all-purpose weapon. It is perfectly adapted for hunting purposes, but for such use it is best to replace the plain steel front sight with one tipped with an ivory or gold bead.

At the time that this rifle was authorized for manufacture and sale to members of the N. R. A., no sporting-type rifle was made in America which was suitable for  
*(Continued on page 26)*

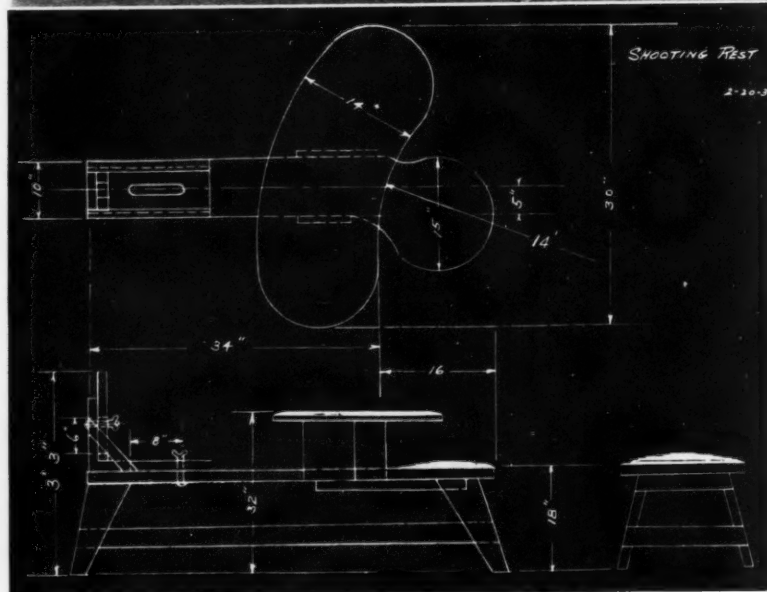
*Pictures at the right illustrate the muzzle-and-elbow rest used by Remington on their 100-yard .22-caliber testing range at Ilion. During a visit to N. R. A. headquarters some time ago, Frank Kahrs, of Remington, told us something about this rest, and we asked if he couldn't send us some pictures of it, which he has been kind enough to do, including the drawing at the bottom which gives the necessary dimensions for the making of such a rest.*

*In a letter accompanying the pictures, Mr. Kahrs says: "I have used this rest while in Ilion, and I think without question it is the most comfortable, secure, and altogether satisfactory rest I have ever used, and it is simply and easily put together. Its very design suggests rigidity and immobility, and besides, it is flexible: it can be adjusted to variations in the human dimensions by the simple twist of the thumb-screws."*

*"The man in the picture is Mr. A. L. Lowe, our Chief Inspector, who is himself a small-bore enthusiast. He shoots in competitions, and takes an active interest in all that pertains thereto."*

For use on rough ground or an irregular floor, the thought suggests itself of building this rest with only one leg at the forward end, to prevent wobble and unsteadiness. In this case the back legs could be given a somewhat wider spread, in order to increase stability.

A black and white photograph showing a man from behind, seated on a wooden stool in a workshop. He is wearing a light-colored, long-sleeved shirt and dark trousers. He is focused on working on a large, dark, curved wooden object, possibly a barrel or a large bowl, which is resting on a workbench. The workshop environment is cluttered with various tools, wood shavings, and other wooden structures. The lighting is somewhat dim, highlighting the man's concentration on his craft.



## WHAT PRICE EXPERTS?

*Note: The following is a portion of a letter written by one friend to another. The writer of the letter had no thought of its being published, but his friend considered it too good to keep to himself, so sent it on to us. It appears below substantially as written, except for the omission of names.—Editor.*

I THOUGHT I had a pretty good rifle. Just a Remington Model 12C, fitted with a tang peep and Marble ivory-bead front. I made good shots and bad shots, as shots go. I could kill plenty of squirrels and small game. Then I renewed an old friendship. This friend believed a .22 to be too small, by far. Nothing but a big muzzle-loader could do the work as it ought to be done. Tests proved it.

Well, as time went on this friend had me pretty well outfitted with some good muzzle-loaders. After a few years, however, I noticed that he purchased a Remington .22, with which he killed many squirrels and many chucks. Chucks were carefully stalked, and for the most part head shots were made. Later this friend read in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* that the only .22 anyone should use was a 52 Winchester; so he purchased one of these. In the meantime he had read about the advantages of a scope sight, one well-known expert stating that no one should use a 52 on chucks without a scope. So this friend, wishing to play fair with the chucks and the writers, ordered a 5X Lyman scope. With this outfit he did wonderful work—killed chucks at such ranges as 175 yards, etc. The scope brought the chucks up close, as it were, and of course made them easier to hit; and I began to receive letters from this friend, telling of the wonderful work of the 52 with scope.

Whereupon, after much saving and scraping, I managed to get enough cash together to buy myself a 52 Winchester with scope. Of course the gun was all that the writers had claimed for it. One expert, however, said that the stock on a 52 was too crooked for a scope. I was glad to know this, because I wished to do everything just right. So I found some walnut and restocked the 52. I must say that I have never made such fine groups with the rifle restocked as I did before, but that can't be helped. The rifle is restocked. I thought I had done everything now, and could be satisfied, but about this time my friend learned (from dead chucks) that the chucks did not like to be shot with a .22, preferring to be bumped off with something bigger—perhaps a Krag. In fact, after consulting back numbers of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* he was more than convinced that he had done many a chuck an injustice; so to make amends he got a

Krag, and after due preliminaries, proceeded to bump off chucks far and near.

After reading certain articles by the foremost experts, I was convinced that I should never again think of killing chucks with a 52 and scope. Note that I say "think of," because that is the way I kill most of my chucks. Well, as time went on and I looked with shame upon my old Remington and my 52, I bought a Krag. I liked the looks of the Krag, and to make amends for all my shortcomings, I ordered another Krag; and in due time they were remodeled as per the dope of one expert.

Armed with a Krag and scope, I proceeded to my friend's chuck territory, accompanied by him. The chucks seemed to appreciate my outfit now. I didn't have to stalk them—just bumped 'em off without the suffering incident to their becoming suspicious. It seemed at last that I was 100 per cent in sympathy with the chucks. But, alas! my friend told me that a Springfield .30-'06 was probably the last word in chuck pacifiers. And so, once more, in order that I not be out of date, I hurried home, got out my back numbers of *THE RIFLEMAN*, and convinced myself that the .30-'06 was the lowest-powered gun that should be used on chucks. In due time the 1917 Enfield arrived, and I went through the usual procedure of remodeling; since no rifle should ever be used until its stock is remodeled.

But now my friend tells me a Hornet is what the chucks like best of all. It does all that a Krag or '06 will do—and won't do. A Hornet is so sweet, you see. But I do not know what to do, for I have been reading about the Remington 25, and the Roberts cartridges and loads. You can use the .25 Roberts on squirrels, and on other small game, too. Also, it's good deer medicine, with the 117-grain bullet—although most of my deer are killed by just "thinking about it." And it has a range of accuracy of 600, 700, even 1,000 yards. Also, it is easy to reload for. So I am just waiting now to see if I had better sell all my rifles and get a .25-caliber.

I wish there could be an N. R. A. committee appointed to see what the chucks and other animals really do like best. If there "hain't no best," why don't they say so?

## PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTORS IN THIS ISSUE

CARLOS C. CAMPBELL, of Knoxville, Tennessee, is a thorough-going outdoorsman. He has not done much shooting, but is a great hiker and lover of the Open Road. He has covered many hundreds of miles on foot, through all parts of the Great Smokies, and under all weather conditions. Mr. Campbell is a charter mem-

ber of the Smoky Mountains Hiking Club, and is one of the directors of the Great Smoky Mountains Conservation Association. This latter organization brought about the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

EARL NARAMORE has been experimenting with firearms for more than twenty-five years, and the experience thus gained, together with that which he has had as an officer in the Ordnance Reserve, well qualifies him to write on the subject of reloading for the .45 Colt Automatic. Naramore does not guess at things. He goes after facts, and then proves them to his satisfaction. He is a member of the organization of the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, JR., is the son of the late illustrious bandmaster and musical composer of the same name. He is very likable and unassuming. Writes Mr. Sousa: "I probably inherited my love for guns and shooting from my late father. Together we hunted ducks from Maine to Louisiana, and quail from Maryland to Mississippi. In late years the finest vacation I could possibly get was a visit to the gun centers of Europe or the United States."

Mr. Sousa's home is in La Jolla, California.

C. S. LANDIS, of Wilmington, Del., is well known in shooting circles, and as a writer on gun subjects and firearms editor of several magazines. He also is the author of two or more books on shooting. Mr. Landis is an experienced advertising writer, and was for a number of years connected with the advertising department of the Hercules Powder Company. His experience with firearms is not confined to the target range, and he is an enthusiastic and experienced hunter.

DANIEL DEAN, of New York State, has been a "dirt" farmer for thirty years, as his favorite pastime. He does much writing for magazines and farm papers, and travels all over the United States and Canada to lecture at agricultural colleges on farm problems. Concerning shooting, he says: "Every healthy American has a natural love for the shooting game. I am one of the millions of the common or garden variety of shooters who must somehow learn the A B C's of shooting that are old stories to the expert."

LT. COL. TOWNSEND WHELEN hardly needs an introduction to our readers. His first article appeared in this magazine thirty-three years ago, and he has been contributing ever since. At present he is stationed at Omaha, Nebraska, where he is Ordnance Officer of the Seventh Corps Area. He is still shooting as indefatigably as ever, and we note that he was among the winners in a number of matches at the Seventh Corps Area Competitions last summer.



## RELOADING FOR THE .45 AUTO

(Continued from page 7)

bullet and its velocity within the barrel. For reasons already mentioned, we can take the service cartridge as a standard to work from, and we should not use hand loads that will drive the slide back more violently than does this cartridge. If we use a lead-alloy bullet of 230 grains weight in place of the metal-jacketed service bullet of the same weight, without changing the powder charge, we will drive the slide back more violently than if the metal-jacketed bullet had been used. The lead-alloy bullet, being softer, is forced into the rifling with less pressure, and therefore it starts forward more quickly and accelerates more rapidly than the metal-cased bullet. Its velocity over 25 feet is not necessarily any indication of the recoil of the slide, for it is the acceleration of the bullet in the barrel that determines this. The chamber pressure would be lower than with the metal-cased bullet, due to the lesser resistance; but as we have already seen, the chamber pressure has nothing to do, in itself, with the operation of this particular pistol.

If we change the weight of the bullet, other complications are introduced, so in order to establish proper charges of powder for the various bullets available for the .45 automatic, the following apparatus was constructed. The slide of a pistol was connected to a weight in such a way that when the pistol was fired the weight would be raised by the recoiling slide. An empty magazine was placed in the pistol, and the weight so adjusted that the slide would just lock open when service ammunition was used. With the weight thus adjusted it was possible to work up, for any bullet, charges that would drive the slide back with just sufficient force to lock it open. The determinations thus made would be applicable to any pistol, as the tests were a measure of the force imparted to the slide by the ammunition. If a pistol of easier or harder operation were used, the weight attached to the slide would have to be adjusted accordingly, but the total amount of work done would be the same. Therefore, the following charges represent the maximum loads that should be used in the .45 Colt Automatic, unless we are willing to subject the gun to greater strains than it is intended to withstand. While certain specific bullets are mentioned, the reader should bear in mind that the charges apply equally to any other cast bullets of approximately the same weight.

Bullet	Weight	Size	Powder	Charge
Ideal No. 452374	220 Grs.	.452"	Bullseye	4.5 Grs.
Bond A-452660	233 Grs.	.452"	Bullseye	4.3 Grs.
Bond B-452650	230 Grs.	.452"	Bullseye	4.3 Grs.
Ideal 45467	191 Grs.	.452"	Bullseye	5.6 Grs.
Ideal 452374	220 Grs.	.452"	DuPont 25	5.5 Grs.
Bond A-452660	233 Grs.	.452"	DuPont 25	5.3 Grs.
Bond B-452650	230 Grs.	.452"	DuPont 25	5.3 Grs.
Metal cased	230 Grs.	.451"	DuPont 25	5.4 Grs.
Metal cased	230 Grs.	.451"	Bullseye	4.6 Grs.

The hardness of the bullet metal makes no difference as far as can be determined by the above method. Alloys ranging from 1 to 40 tin and lead, to 1 to 10, and 90-5-5% lead-tin-antimony, were used, and apparently the difference in hardness is inconsequential compared with the pressure available for forcing the bullet into the rifling. There is no particular advantage in using soft bullets, and their bases are more susceptible to damage before they are finally seated in the case; but they will work all right. There is no danger of lead-alloy bullets getting damaged in the magazine of the pistol, and if the reader is skeptical about this the following experiment will convince him.

Load three cartridges into a magazine. Follow them with two more, loaded short enough to permit the back of a magazine follower to go in behind them. Put the follower from another magazine on top of the whole works, and, using the pistol as a single-loader, fire ten or a dozen shots. (The last time the writer tried this he fired fifty shots.) Then remove your cartridges and look them over. They may be rubbed on the nose a little in coming out of the magazine, but as for any deformation that might impair the accuracy or the functioning of the arm—there won't be any.

Bullets with bands ahead of the mouth of the case are not well adapted to the automatic pistol. The bullet should have a smooth contour beyond the mouth of the case in order that the cartridge may seat properly in the chamber. When loaded to the proper over-all length the bullet should not touch the throat or lead of the barrel, and when dropped into the chamber the head of the cartridge case should never project beyond the barrel extension. Bullets much less than 220 grains in weight will usually be found wanting in accuracy, while those weighing much over 230 grains must be loaded to rather low velocities if we are to consider the gun. Any of the available cast bullets of proper form and weighing from about 220 to 230 grains will give gilt-edge accuracy if properly loaded.

The writer has groups fired with Ideal bullet No. 452374 at 50 yards from a Mann barrel, in which the ten shots cut into each other. Belding & Mull's bullet No. 452236 performed practically as well. Loading the cartridges in such a way that the bullets were seated at a visible angle opened the groups, but all the shots would still touch or be contained in the ten-ring of the 50-yard Standard American target. I repeat that the .45 A. C. P. cartridge is an excellent one to reload, but I also repeat that it must be reloaded with due consideration for the type of arm it is to be used in.

Any piece of mechanism the parts of which are subjected to severe dynamic

stresses, may develop defects even when new. The best of automobiles are no exception, and every so often we hear of one of those cars commonly termed a "lemon." Such a car is not an indication of the quality of the product turned out by its maker, but is an exception. In spite of the most careful inspection, such things will happen, and I know of no guardian angel hovering over the plants of arms manufacturers that will prevent hidden defects from occurring in their products. It doesn't seem quite right to hold up such anomalies as an indication of what can be expected from a piece of mechanism, and as far as the model 1911 pistol is concerned, failures other than from normal wear and tear are few and far between, notwithstanding that many of these guns take an awful beating from improperly hand-loaded ammunition. The Colt Company does not guarantee its products when used with hand-loaded ammunition, but I have yet to hear of an instance in which they have stood upon this technicality when there was the slightest question about the quality of their products.

## U. S. RIFLES, CALIBER .30

(Continued from page 23)

the development of a high degree of skill in marksmanship. Many shooters are not interested in military rifle marksmanship, and their skill can best be developed through sporting marksmanship; therefore this type of rifle was urgently needed for the promotion of rifle shooting among this type of shooters. In recent years, through suggestions and assistance given by the National Rifle Association, several commercial arms companies have produced entirely satisfactory sporting rifles for the Government cartridge. As these rifles answer all requirements, and are now available to all shooters, and as the Government does not compete with private enterprise, it was thought proper in the year 1933 to discontinue the manufacture of this sporting-type Springfield rifle. The last sales price on this rifle was \$42.50. Spare parts for repair of these rifles will be available for five years from June, 1933, but such parts will not be assembled by the Ordnance Department into complete sporting-type rifles.

### Special Stocks

The D. C. M. price list includes certain stocks available for sale to members of the N. R. A. The old-style service straight-grip stock, the pistol-grip stock type C, and the "Stock, assembly, cal. .30, SA6597" for Style T rifle, have already been described, and are for replacement purposes on standard rifles.

The "Stock, assembly, cal. .30, SA6595," is the N. R. A. sporting-type pistol-grip



stock which was standard on the above U. S. Rifle, Cal. .30, M1903 N. R. A., now obsolete. The similar stock SA6596 is intended for the same rifle where the owner desires to replace the Lyman No. 48 rear sight with some other sight, and objects to the cut in the stock.

The "Stock, assembly, cal. .30, SA6598," is a pistol-grip sporting-type stock for the service and National Match rifles. When the standard stock, and the rear-sight fixed base, are removed from these rifles, this stock can be substituted. The similar stock SA6599 is intended for such use when the standard rear sight and fixed base are to be retained. In this case the owner will usually desire to fit some form of walnut hand guard between the rear sight fixed base and the lower band, and the standard military lower band (Band, lower) should be used to retain this hand guard in place. With all other sporting stocks the appropriate one of the special bands should be used, the band not being included in the price of the stock.

When the member desires to convert the service and National Match rifles to sporting type, and he removes the standard stock and hand guard, he finds that the exposed surface of the barrel is rather rough. If he further removes the rear-sight fixed base, he finds that the barrel under it is not blued, and is rough in shape. It is usually customary to have a gunsmith polish and blue this unsightly barrel. When this has been done, the barrel grooves of stocks SA6598 and SA6599 will not fit. Therefore, "Stocks, assembly, cal. .30, SA6600 and SA6601," have been provided, having narrow barrel grooves which a gunsmith can channel out to fit refinished barrels.

Note that the price of a stock includes the walnut stock only, and does not include lower band, lower band swivel, lower band screw, butt swivel, butt swivel screws (2), buttplate, or buttplate screws (2), and these must be ordered separately. The old-style service straight-grip stock, and the Type C pistol-grip stock, use the "Plate, butt, assembly," and the sporting-type stocks, including that for the Style T rifle, use the "Plate, butt, M1922 (Sporting)."

#### Gun-Sling

It is advisable that the N. R. A. member ordering any of the above rifles, order also a "Gun-sling, Model 1907, leather, price, \$1.31." This is the best gun-sling for the purpose, and it fits the above rifles and their sling swivels perfectly.\*

#### Repairs

When a member of the N. R. A. desires to have one of the above rifles repaired, he should write to the D. C. M.,

\* Before purchasing any of these arms or other items, consult the latest D. C. M. Price List, as prices vary from time to time.

stating the nature of the repairs. The D. C. M. will then send him authority to ship his rifle to the nearest arsenal at which repairs can be made. Rifles should be shipped charges prepaid, and the rifle should be tagged with the owner's name and address. At the same time the owner should write to the Commanding Officer of the arsenal, stating the repairs desired, and inclosing the authority for repairs. The arsenal will then quote price on repairs, and the owner should remit by P. O. Money Order made payable to the order of the Commanding Officer of the Arsenal. Repairs cannot be begun until remittance is received.

If it is desired to have a new barrel fitted, the old barrel, receiver, and bolt must be sent, as the complete assembly must be adjusted for headspace. Bolts are not interchangeable as to headspace, and a bolt should never be separated from the barrel and receiver to which it was fitted at the arsenal; nor should a new bolt be fitted to a barrel and receiver without gaging for headspace. Where it is desired that a rifle be targeted at an arsenal, the stock also should be sent.

Arsenals are organized only for quantity production on standard supplies, and special work cannot be undertaken in connection with hand-made stocks, special sights, or barrels longer or shorter than standard. Special sights, and telescope-sight blocks and bases, cannot be fitted at an arsenal. Such special work should be entrusted to a competent gunsmith.

### THE GREAT SMOKIES

(Continued from page 5)

accounts of the uncanny marksmanship of the Eastern Tennessee contingent in the Battle of Kings Mountain. Rifle shooting was a part of the education of every young East Tennessean in those days.

Today all that is changed. Hunting is almost a lost art in the Great Smokies. Only a very few expert riflemen are to be found there now, the rapidly-decreasing supply of big game being the principal reason for the decline of interest in rifle shooting.

In addition to the somewhat general use of traps and dogs, destructive lumbering methods have made heavy inroads into the supply of game. Most of the lumbermen left slashings over the mountainsides, to be consumed by fire—which almost inevitably followed close upon the heels of the lumbermen. These fires, a few of which were inside the park area before it became a park, and many of which were in the surrounding mountains, killed or drove out much of the game.

But whatever the cause, big game was almost gone from the Great Smokies when the National Park was established. Had not this last stronghold of virgin wilder-

ness in eastern America been saved from the lumberman's axe, and thus kept for a perpetual and absolute game refuge, deer, already practically driven from the area, would possibly have been exterminated. The supply of bears, wild turkeys, and ruffed grouse would have been endangered. Elk, beaver, and the mountain lion had already been completely driven from the region.

The situation had attracted the attention of leading sportsmen and conservationists, and progress was made in the effort to prevent hunting out of season. Game preserves were being established in portions of the National Forests and on a few large private estates. This was a good beginning, but a small one. And then at last came the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. But the preservation of this rugged and primitive area of 427,000 acres on both sides of the high-flung mountains which form the boundary between Tennessee and North Carolina, did not just happen: it was the result of a hard ten-years' fight under the inspired leadership of Col. David C. Chapman, of Knoxville, a life member of the National Rifle Association. One of Colonel Chapman's right-hand men in this great movement was Gen. Frank Maloney, also of Knoxville, and who has long been a director of the N. R. A.

In the Great Smokies we have a wilderness area that is eighty miles long and from ten to twenty miles wide. Inside this wild-life haven no hunting will ever be permitted, and with this protection, together with the proposed extensive restocking of deer and beaver, these mountains will within a few years be again plentifully supplied with big game. The complete cessation of hunting in so large an area will permit native animals to multiply rapidly. It will also cause them to become relatively tame, so that Park visitors can get good close-up views of them. This in itself will be the chief reward for camera-hunters and many other visitors.

But to sportsmen there is another and very important side of the picture. Surrounding the Great Smoky Mountains National Park on all sides are other mountains which are in private ownership or in National Forests. As game becomes more abundant in the Park, it will overflow into the surrounding mountains.

### THE EASTERN SMALL-BORE

(Continued from page 18)

and the paddle was still coming up regularly, Randle began using all the odds and ends of Palma Match in his shooting kit. This included various rejects which had been saved for warmers and foulers, and he says that he shot everything on hand that would go into the chamber. Finally

the rejects gave out and they had to draft an ammunition train into service and bring them up by the carton.

When the pit boy got tired and stuck up the red paddle, it was discovered that Randle had scored one 10 V possible and four 9 V possibles, and that the best shooting was done on the second board, with the rejects. This is sort of tough on some of Dr. Mann's theories—but there was the evidence.

Shortly after this exhibition, Randle announced with a sober face and great solemnity that "Thurman Randle does not, and never has, smoked Camels, and he lays much of his success in the shooting game to the fact that from his earliest recollection he has always chewed Mail Pouch."

The fourth day of the shoot was featured by the Eastern Two-Man Team Match, the Long Range Individual (open only to Class B and Class C men), the Spencer, and the Jersey City Special. Space is rapidly filling, so we must be brief.

George Wilkinson and Fred Kuhn took the Two-Man Team Match (which was a 100 and 200-yard affair) with 771. Lippencott and Tekulsky were second, with 769. Weather was clear, some wind coming down the hollow from the left, but fair shooting conditions.

The Long Range Individual was a close race between E. Mechling and R. R. Cummins, both of whom scored 186 for their 20 shots at 200 yards, Mechling taking the final ranking.

The Small-Bore Spencer, as is usually the case, was a victory for veteran shooters. Russell Parry, who says "No mail today" at Walnutport, Pa., was high with 192. Randle had one point less. Fred Kuhn was third (notice how Fred is shooting evenly, match after match), and Clarence Held fourth, with 190.

The Jersey City Special, a four-position match, was won by Frank Parsons, of National Capital. His score totaled 186. Next we find Frank Frohm with 184, and George Wilkinson with 183.

One of the most important events of each Eastern Tournament is the Camp Perry Special Match. Harry Frohm was well above the pack with a fine 399, as a result of a double possible at 50 and a 199 at 100 yards, while Eric Johnson trailed with 396. Frohm being unable to take the trip to Perry, this went to Johnson, while Frohm took the Fecker spotting scope. In this match many of the best shots on the range had to be content with 391 or 392, and George Sheldon expressed much pleasure at a 394. Mean mirage and just enough heat to be bothersome. A side wind had some of the boys guessing.

The Dewar Two-Man Team Match, a newcomer to the program, was won

handily by Eric Johnson and Dr. Walter Stokes. Both shot rifles equipped with heavy Johnson barrels. Six points below—one of the biggest gaps since 1922—came D. Carlson and Thurman Randle—Connecticut teamed-up with Texas. Papa Hoppes put in Russell Parry and Marlin Kemmerer, while Bear Rock bore the shock of third place.

Finally, the Powers-That-Be figured the Grand Aggregate. Old Bacon Gitter had won another side of flitch in the Roosevelt Rifle Club's fine cup, and \$50.00 plus extra cash distribution. Just a few pennies for the bank and a few gallons of gas. (No need to hitch-hike back to Texas.) Fred Kuhn came in second with only two points less, on 1105, and there were but seven points separating the seven high men, seventh having 1100.

### CALIFORNIA'S THREE SHOOTS

(Continued from page 9)

tivities of shooters, target boys, and spectators, and which was donated by John A. Miller, a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Contra Costa County; and last but not least, the huge scoreboard on which all scores were posted within 15 minutes of the time they were fired. This was operated by scorekeepers Dunning, Clopton, Clark, and Bergendorf.

Next year the matches will be run for two days, according to Secretary E. J. Martin.

\* \* \* \* \*

Fifteen miles to the south, on the shores of the Alameda Estuary, an equally large crowd turned out for the semi-annual Invitational Pistol Championships on the Alameda Police range. Though most of the bay-region police were on duty for the longshoremen's strike, twenty teams and 114 individuals were present, to make the shoot the most interesting in its history.

High man for the day was E. Hansen, California Highway Patrol marksman, who scored 283 over the Camp Perry Police course, followed by Floyd E. Drake of the Alameda force, who scored 277. M. Marelich, 250th Coast Artillery, showed his skill by winning the Captain John Strohm "Keep 'Em In The Black" trophy. Scoring 1364, the Berkeley Police team won the Class A trophy and the Honor Roll trophy, with the Pacific Revolver Club winning the Class B event with 1321, and the Sheriff's office of Marin County totaling 1275 for the Class C trophy.

These matches were held by the Alameda Police Revolver Club, under the direction of Captain John Strohm.

### THE RIFLED SHOT BARREL

(Continued from page 13)

ume into a shell designed for these feather-weight 12s? But, you say, the same re-

sult could be obtained by loading with shot approximately 1 size smaller, and this is of course perfectly true, as far as the pattern is concerned.

The theory is that shot smaller than number 7½ lacks shocking power, and that if the size of one pellet of shot could be increased a little, while keeping the weight the same, the effectiveness would be increased to a large degree. There is no doubt that a very delicate balance exists between shocking power and penetration, as is exemplified in number 6 shot, which is certainly the most generally-used size for all game from ducks to doves.

We have seen in the patterns illustrated, that an improved cylinder is not very effective at a distance greater than 20 yards, and we will agree, I think, that number 9 shot loses its killing power beyond 30 yards. If the lighter alloy would be as deadly at 30 yards as the present lead pellets, the matter of the denseness of the pattern would automatically be taken care of by the extra number of pellets in the lead.

If satisfactory tests proved the above theory correct, the grooved barrel would immediately come into its own, and that bane of all field shooters, the dense-center and thin-fringe pattern, would be a thing of the past. Guns intended strictly for brush shooting in our eastern south could be bored for maximum patterns at 12 and 18 yards, Skeet weapons, 15 and 30 yards, while the Skeet Special, with which to break the birds at number 8 peg, could be opened like a garden sprinkler.

### IDLE MUSINGS ON PERFECT GUN

(Continued from page 20)

leave much time for casting bullets after the boy stage in life is passed. As a business proposition, the increased cost of factory jacketed bullets over cast ones leaves a profit when the better accuracy is worth anything to the shooter. The cheapest shooting of all for any .30-caliber rifle is with buckshot, but it is worth only just about what it costs.

When all is said and done, the perfect gun for any shooter is the one that fits his needs, real or imagined. For myself, I want high velocity, aperture sights, cartridges easy to reload, and .30 caliber in order to be able to use the long list of target and sporting bullets developed in that size. The Krag and Russian rifles that were sold by the War Department furnish these things at very low cost. Reloading gives low-cost ammunition. By reloading I get safe short-range cartridges to use where full loads would mean danger. By pulling the military bullets and replacing them with sporting ones I get long-range sporting loads. The .22's provide the plinking fun for the boys.

# Second Connecticut Shoot

By E. E. COOKE

**F**AVORED with good shooting weather, the Second Annual Small-Bore Tournament of the Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association, held on the State rifle range at East Haven June 22, 23 and 24, was a great success. The registration was a trifle less than last year, but there was much more shooting and many more entries in nearly every match, and, as usual in Connecticut, many high scores were registered.

One feature was the great number of feminine rifle enthusiasts on the range, there being no less than twenty entries in the women's match at 50 yards. It is planned next year to have a 100-yard match and a Dewar match additional for the women. Many of them fired in half a dozen or more matches, shooting against the men and turning in creditable scores.

Four new trophies were available this year, one from Maj. W. E. Trull, of the Westchester Trading Post, for first place in the Swiss Match, a cup and gold, silver and bronze medals from the Hartford *Daily Courant* and the beautiful Remington trophy, originally placed in circulation several years ago at the Remington Arms Rifle Club matches at Lordship. The Lordship matches were discontinued four years ago and the cup has been in the possession of R. H. Nisbit, of South Kent, the last winner of a leg on the trophy, since that time. Through the efforts of Frank Kahrs, the trophy has again been placed in competition at the State association matches.

The new Henry J. Gussman Memorial trophy, cast principally from medals won by him in shooting matches, was also shot for. This will also be fired at Camp Ritchie and Camp Perry, the highest scoring competitor in the series of three matches being the winner, to hold title to it for one year, the trophy remaining in possession of the National Rifle Association in Washington. Gold, silver and bronze medals, replicas of the trophy, are awarded the high scorers.

Many merchandise prizes were donated by Clapp and Treat, of Hartford; Cook, Newton and Smith and Eric Johnson, of New Haven; the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, of Middlefield, and Tracy, Robinson and Williams, of Hartford. These concerns are doing everything possible to promote shooting in Connecticut.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company loaned a truckload of tables to be used at the matches and Col. H. B. Bissell, of Hartford, gave the use of tents and cots for the competitors. Capt. G. W. Oberlin, of New Haven, who has direct charge of the range, has made many improvements

since last year and the range was in fine shape for the matches.

Among the visitors to the matches were Col. H. B. Bissell and Col. R. F. Gadd, N. R. A. State Secretary for Connecticut.

Shooters who attended last year, this year referred to the matches as "Old Home" week, there being a certain air of good comradeship and good feeling prevalent.

A new feature was that entry in all matches was kept open until two hours before the match was scheduled to be fired, no post entries being arranged.

The chief range officer was Maj. Henry N. Marsh, and range officers, Capt. Earl Naramore, H. Z. Dingee, Eric Bolton, Capt. G. W. Oberlin, Lou Weldin, and Maj. J. W. Hession. Statistical officers were L. M. Ahlberg, Clark Pickering, A. G. Ormsbee, Francis T. Dugan, Vincent Daley, and Ward C. Hunt. Hughes Richardson was executive officer.

The short-order lunch counter, in a large tent, was in charge of "Sharkey" Schultz, of Middlefield; the food was good and plentiful and prices reasonable.

All day Friday was given over to re-entry matches at 50, 100, and 200 yards to give the competitors a chance to "tune up," with the exception of one match, fired at 5 p. m., the Nutmeg Special, five shots standing, kneeling, sitting, and prone at 50 yards, metallic sights. In this match first place went to J. E. Lacy, of New Haven, with 141 points; second, A. P. Lauritzen, of Hartford, 140; and third, F. B. Perry, of Providence, 136. Frank Perry is N. R. A. State secretary for Rhode Island and secretary of the Affiliated Rifle Clubs of Rhode Island.

Saturday morning the matches started in earnest. The opening event being the Individual Dewar, won by J. A. Onkey, of Bridgeport, scoring 398; second, David Carlson, also of Bridgeport, 398, but outranked by Onkey; third, S. A. Colborne, of Stratford, 397.

Match #3 followed, 20 shots at 50 and 20 at 100 yards, any sights. The winner was Eric Johnson with 399; second, G. W. Morehouse, of Poughkeepsie, 398; and third, G. B. Sheldon, of Poughkeepsie, with 397.

The Remington Trophy Match was #4, being the total of the two previous matches, Eric Johnson winning with 795 points. J. A. Onkey was next with 794, and Morehouse was third with 794 but outranked by Onkey. By this win, Johnson secures one leg on the trophy, which becomes the permanent possession of the shooter who wins it three times.

Match #5, the long-range champion-

ship 20 shots at 200 yards, was won by Onkey with 192; second, S. W. Church, of Norwalk, with 191; and third, Eric Johnson, 189. This was shot with metallic sights.

The Henry J. Gussman Memorial Match was #6, 20 shots at 200 yards, any sights, the winner being Colborne with 196; second, L. M. Temple, of Scarsdale, N. Y., with 195; and third, T. J. Vose, of Sparrowbush, N. Y., with 195, outranked by Temple.

Match #7 was the Individual Grand Aggregate, total of Matches 4 and 6. Johnson again scored with 988 points, Morehouse was next with 987, and Carlson third, 986.

The Women's Match, #8, 20 shots at 50 yards with metallic sights, brought out 20 entries and proved a great surprise to the visiting range officers, seventeen of the shooters scoring 188 or higher. First place was won by Elsie Hellwig, of New Haven, with 196 points; second, Grace Hohemen, of Roslyn, L. I., 195; and third, Janet Lewis, of St. Albans, L. I., with 193.

The junior shooters had their innings in Match #9, open only to junior shooters, 20 shots at 50 yards, metallic sights, first place going to Vivian Coulson, of Stamford, with 195 points; Vyvyan Bolton, of Stamford, placing second with 193; and the lonesome boy winner, Boy Lyman, of Middlefield, third, with 193, outranked by Miss Bolton. This is another member of the Lyman family starting in young.

The Swiss Match, #10, did not break any records with a class of 24 entries, six of whom dropped out, missing their first record shot. Fired at 200 yards, any sights, it soon became a race between H. Powell, of Roslyn, L. I., and S. A. Colborne, who started long runs and soon had all the competitors and visitors on the range watching them. Firing shot for shot, they continued for nearly an hour until Colborne dropped out on his sixty-first shot, with a score of 60 bulls, Powell continuing until he had registered 79 before dropping one out. This was probably the most interesting match of the tournament to watch and had the greatest number of spectators.

Shooting started Sunday at 10 a. m. with the Individual Short-Range Match, 20 shots at 50 yards, Carlson winning with 200 and 16X's; Sheldon, second, with 200 and 15X's; and A. M. Bidwell, of Middletown, third, 200 with 11X's.

Match #12, 20 shots at 100 yards, any sights, was next with Tom Crookes, of Wallingford, placing first, 199; Carlson, second, with 198; and Johnson, third, also 198, but outranked by Carlson.



The Hartford *Courant* Match, for a beautiful silver cup donated by the *Courant* Publishing Company, of Hartford, was the aggregate of Matches 11 and 12. Carlson winning with 398; Johnson, second, 396; and J. J. Morrissey, of Bridgeport, third, with 396 also.

Match #14, 20 shots at 50 yards with metallic sights, was next, Bidwell winning with a possible score of 200; Morehouse, 199; and L. N. Macleod, of Roslyn, L. I., 199.

The winner of Match #15, 20 shots at 100 yards, metallic sights, was Eric Johnson, 199; John Rand, of Melrose, Mass., next with 197; and H. Z. Dingee, of Milford, third, with 197 also.

Match #16, Two-man Team Match over the Dewar course, was won by Eric Johnson and F. O. Kuhn, scoring 395 and 396, for a total of 791; second, E. B. Smith, of Newburgh, N. Y., and T. J. Vose, 396 and 393, for a 789 total; and third, E. J. Doyle, of New Haven, 388, and W. O. Breuler, of New Haven, 397, for a total of 785.

The next Match, #17, over the same course but with any sights, was won by Carlson and Kenneth Clark, of Bridgeport, Carlson scoring 400 and Clark 393, for 793; W. A. Dallas, of Hamden, and James Lacy, of New Haven, with 391 and 399 for 790; and Colborne and Temple, 394 and 395, for 789.

The Two-Man Long-Range Match, 20 shots at 200 yards, metallic sights, went to Johnson and Kuhn with 380; W. J. Hoza, of Hartford, and H. F. Anthony, of Wallingford, next with 376; and third, Powell and Shanessey, of Brooklyn, 374. The same course, Match #19, any sights, Maj. J. W. Hession and Sam Moore, 383; F. O. Kuhn and Eric Johnson, 381; and Colborne and Temple, third with 381 but outranked.

The final match was #20, fired at 50 feet, four positions. Johnson, with 188, was first; T. M. Lewis, of St. Albans, N. Y., second, 183; and W. W. Smith, of Middle Haddam, third, with 183 also.

One fact brought out prominently by the number of known shooters who attended as spectators, leaving their rifles at home, was that there will have to be a classification of the shooters next year. The average and mediocre shots will not enter these matches and shoot against such well known marksmen as Johnson, Carlson, Onkey, Doyle, Moore, Kuhn, and others, knowing they have practically no chance to place, even though prizes go to every fifth place down the list.

It has been suggested that all shooters who have won a first place in any State match be placed in Class A, second and third place winners in Class B, and others in Class C, where they will shoot against others with equal skill and not be outshot before the match begins. Some such

#### MOTION PICTURES FOR LOAN TO CLUBS

**THREE 400-foot reels of motion pictures depicting the 1931 National Matches and the 1933 National Small-Bore Tournament are available at National Headquarters for loan to N. R. A. clubs. The pictures are on 16 mm. film, silent.**

classification must be adopted for next year, which will serve to bring out the enormous number of shooters in Connecticut to the annual matches.

The scoring of the targets was done by O. M. Schriver, of the National Rifle Association, and C. B. Lister, secretary-treasurer of the N. R. A., was present all day Sunday to witness the shooting and conduct of the match.

#### THE OLD PIONEERS' MATCH

**T**HE mounting enthusiasm in the revival of muzzle-loading competitions was in marked evidence at the annual Old Pioneers' Muzzle-Loading Match held May 30 in memory of the early settlers of southeastern Ohio. The shoot was held in Witten's Grove, one mile south of Byesville, Ohio.

The contestants, bearing their pet rifles and the numerous gadgets required for them, started arriving early and soon the air was filled with the scent of burning thribble and occasional whiff of King's semi-smokeless as the boys got down to the serious business of sighting in. As soon as enough of them arrived, our secretary, Rex Roush, started selling out the merchandise events and soon a good-natured battle was on for hams, sides of bacon, baskets of groceries, shirts, sugar, etc., and if a shooter didn't have a good ten he just might as well start thinking of the next event, the writer seeing only one article going on a nine.

To the surprise of everybody, after the main match was fired, the .22 rifles shot with the muzzle-loaders on equal terms and the muzzle-loaders held their own, both offhand and with bench rest. The .22's ran from single shots to 52 Winchesters. The scoring was done from the center of the bullet holes.

Eighteen shooters lined up for the main match around 2 p. m. and when the smoke cleared away it was found Russell Bachelor, Stockport, Ohio, shooting a rifle rebuilt for him by Luther Ackley, Sharon, Ohio, was the winner of the gold medal with a score of 42. H. P. Bell, Cambridge, shooting one of his own design and make of bolt-action rifles, was the winner of the silver medal with a score of 41. D. E. Weiss, North Canton, Ohio, shooting a rifle he had rebored and rebuilt himself, won the bronze medal with a score of 39. The high scores last year were 40, 37 and 33. The average scores this year was

much higher than last, showing that the boys are taking the old charcoal burners quite seriously.

The rifles present were all noticed to be in the finest condition and represented the very best in the gunmaker's art. The average calibers were between .32 and .38 with one or two around .41.

It is estimated that from two hundred to three hundred people visited the grove during the day and a more civil and jolly bunch of shooters and spectators never gathered together. Our secretary, just lately bitten with the muzzle-loader bug, said to the writer, "How does it come that these muzzle-loader fans are such a jolly good bunch of fellows? Why, they are ready with any information you need or if they have a better fitting patch or bullet than you have, they are ready to share it with you even when you are shooting against them. There doesn't seem to be a single grouch in the bunch." My reply was that that is the only kind of a man that will stay in the muzzle-loading game long enough to load and shoot one.—H. P. BELL.

#### KENTUCKY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP PISTOL MATCHES

**"THE sun shines bright in my Old Kentucky Home."**

Never were the words of a song more true than at the opening of the Kentucky State Championship Pistol Matches at Lexington on June 16. There was not a cloud in the sky and the complete absence of even the slightest breeze blasted the hopes of the alibi hunters.

The Kentucky matches were held on the range of the Lexington Police Department, one mile from the city on the old Frankfort Road, June 16 and 17.

The first match consisted of firing at balloons, nine inches in diameter, at a distance of 100 yards, any-caliber gun permissible. This match was originally planned for the turkey hunters of the neighborhood, but proved so popular that it became necessary to fire it again each afternoon. The targets, tied on short strings in positions where they could obtain the best results from any slight breeze which might happen along, proved slightly difficult, but not enough to keep T. B. Smith, of Frankfort, Ky., from bursting six out of a possible fifteen and walking off with the match.

The .22 slow-fire match and the .22 slow-fire re-entry match, together with the .38-caliber re-entry, were won by R. C. Bracken, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Bracken proved himself not only a good slow-fire shot but was able to make a name for himself in the military match fired over the Army dismounted course by taking it away from J. J. Richardson, of Nicholasville, Ky., with a score of 381 out of a



possible 400. Mr. Richardson had a score of 380 and took second place.

D. F. C. Reeves, a deputy sheriff, of Nashville, Tenn., was the best all-around shot on the field. This young gentleman won the Kentucky Championship Match with a score of 260 x 300. Not satisfied with this victory, he proceeded to take the individual .22 championship with a 264 x 300, the individual police match 269 x 300 and the slow-fire .38-caliber match, 183 x 200.

The new pistol game of Splat made its first appearance in Lexington at the state match. Two days before the event, "Plinker Bill" Stowell wired that he would be unable to furnish the necessary three-inch targets for the new game and clay pigeons had to be substituted. Splat, however, proved popular and the range was in continuous use during the entire two days. Some of the closest competition developed at both the .22 and .38 ranges.

E. A. Greer, E. Cleveland, Ohio, finally came out victor in the .22 Splat, defeating J. J. Richardson with a score of 33 x 45 against Mr. Richardson's 31 x 45. Just how many hours these two spent shooting at these clay pigeons in friendly competition we will leave for them to say.

The same thing prevailed on the the .38 range. L. E. Henderson, of the Lexington Police, and W. L. Bain, Jr., of the same city, each had a 31 x 45, and the financial condition of the treasury of the Lexington Pistol Club, sponsor of the match, profited by the result. At the close of the second day's shooting, these two had to divide first prize. The programs stated that a spirit of levity should prevail on the Splat range, and the razzing given the contestants by those awaiting a chance to shoot sent many—eleven or twelve—down to a five or six.

In the police matches, the Lexington Police team carried away all honors. In the match over the police course, the Lexington team defeated the E. Cleveland Police and Cincinnati Police with a score of 1046 x 1200 against 967 for Cincinnati and 928 for Cleveland. W. G. Oliver, Lexington Police, was second high in the individual police match with a 263.

A pair of King Rifle-ite shooting glasses, donated by the Bluegrass Optical Company, of Lexington, for the grand aggregate score on the .38 Splat, Kentucky Championship and Military Match was won by W. L. Bain, Jr., of Lexington.

The weather was ideal throughout the match, there being very little wind either day. Sunday afternoon was slightly cloudy and this helped keep down the glare. Forty-seven entrants represented four states.

This shoot is planned as a yearly event in the future, and we will always endeavor to give the entrants a bit of the Old Kentucky hospitality if we cannot make them a Kentucky Colonel.—W. L. BAIN, JR.

## National Small-Bore Shoot Plans Completed

**C**AMP PERRY is at work at the present moment casting its annual "spell" over the small-bore rifle clan of the country as the time for the Sixteenth National Small-Bore Rifle Championship Tournament draws near—and, take it from any rifleman who has ever been to Perry, it's a spell difficult to resist no matter what drawbacks there may be.

Plans for the tournament have been completed at National Headquarters in cooperation with the officers of the Ohio National Guard and the Ohio State Rifle and Revolver Association.

The shoot will get under way on Sunday, August 19, and continue without let-up through the following Sunday, August 26, with the widest variety of competitions, trophies and medals being offered than in any previous meet. And, for the benefit of the tyros, a new schedule of cash-prize distribution has been set up. "Bigger 'n' better than ever" is no idle ballyhooing for the shoot.

In arranging for the meet, attention has not been confined simply to the program of competitions and trophy and medal

awards; extreme care is being taken to see that the accommodations for competitors and their families will be all that can be desired. The Club House will be open this year and will make a limited number of reservations. "Squaw Camp" will be within the Club House area and will offer accommodations at \$1.10 per day instead of the previously-announced \$1.50 per day.

Two new trophies have just been announced. They are the Lyman trophies, two Sheffield wine-coolers, which will be awarded in the Two-Man Team Short-Range Match, with suitable medals for permanent possession accompanying them. Another new and attractive trophy, which has been previously announced, is the Critchfield plaque, which will go to the winner of the National Small-Bore Championship together with a new medal. This trophy was provided by the riflemen of Ohio by voluntary subscription in honor of Gen. A. B. Critchfield, the founder of Camp Perry. The Marksman trophy, heretofore awarded in the East-West Team Match, will go this year to the winner of the Camp Perry Individual Match, together with a new medal, the East-West Match having been discontinued. New medals have also been designed for the Individual Short-Range Match and the Small-Bore Wimbledon Match. The designer of all the new medals and the Critchfield trophy is Fred M. Hakenjos, Washington artist.

What will have particular appeal to all taking part in the shoot is the moving of the small-bore range from the extreme west end of the two-mile firing front at Camp Perry to the regular 200-yard high-powered rifle range across from the Hostess House, bringing all activities in connection with the shoot to one central, convenient location, the N. R. A. headquarters to be in the Hostess House. The new 50-yard and 100-yard ranges being built will be equipped with the double-target frames.

Marking and scoring will be handled by enlisted men of the Ohio National Guard, under the supervision of their own non-commissioned officers, so that the problems which have sometimes arisen in the past from the use of youngsters in this capacity will be entirely eliminated.

Everything is practically in readiness for the opening of the year's biggest and best small-bore shoot and the turnout of competitors will, from all indications, surpass the attendance of any small-bore shoot of all years.

Programs are not being mailed out generally; those desiring copies should write National Headquarters for them.

### NATIONAL SMALL-BORE SHOOT MATCH SCHEDULE

#### Sunday, August 19

A. M., Camp Perry Individual.  
P. M., Re-entries all ranges.

#### Monday, August 20

A. M., Long-Range Individual and Re-entries 50 and 100 yards.  
P. M., Short-Range Individual, Re-entries 200 yards.

#### Tuesday, August 21

A. M., Small-Bore Wimbledon and Re-entries 50 meters and 100 yards.  
P. M., 50-Meter Individual, 50-Meter Two-Man Team and Re-entries 200 yards.

#### Wednesday, August 22

A. M., Long-Range Two-Man Team and Re-entries 50 and 100 yards.  
P. M., Short-Range Two-Man Team and Re-entries all ranges.

#### Thursday, August 23

A. M., Preliminary Dewar and Re-entries 200 yards.  
P. M., Preliminary Dewar and Re-entries 200 yards.

#### Friday, August 24

A. M., Short-Range Interstate Team (Caswell), Short-Range Interclub Team, and Re-entries 200 yards.  
P. M., Long-Range Interclub Team and Re-entries 50 and 100 yards.

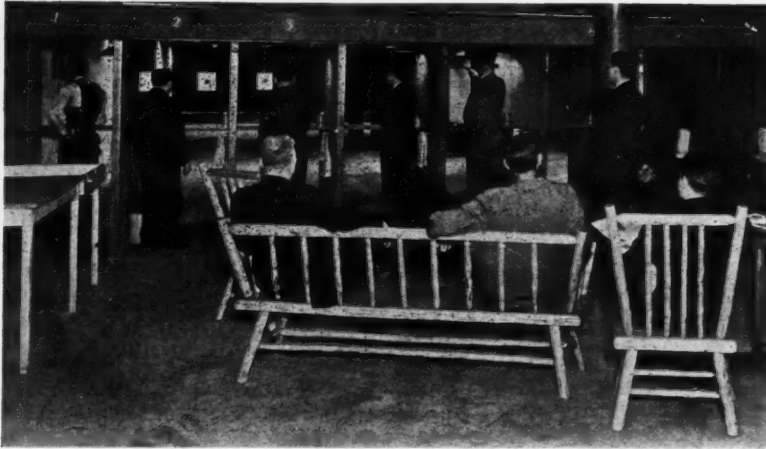
#### Saturday, August 25

A. M., R. W. S. International Team, International Railwaymen's Team, American Legion Individual, and Re-entries all ranges.  
P. M., 50-Meter Interclub Team and Harry M. Pope Appreciation Match.

#### Sunday, August 26

A. M., Dewar International Team and Fidac International Team.

*Additional matches may be scheduled, and Gofort ranges will be operated throughout the tournament.*



A SECTION OF THE MAYER "DOWN-TOWN NEW YORK" RANGE

## Pistol Shooters' Haven in Down-town New York

ON MAY 5 of this year, Capt. W. C. Mayer (Inc.), held the formal opening of what is probably the most unique Indoor Pistol Gallery School of Arms and Accessory Shop in the United States at 24-26 Murray Street, New York City. New York shooters have at last found their haven and their Utopia. The consensus of opinion of those who have visited this range is that it is the finest they have seen.

Capt. Walter C. Mayer, U. S. M. C., retired, who is well known to the shooting world, is the man who conceived the plan and put it over.

The range is unique because it represents the courage of a man who believed that an "official" type range without clay pipes and swimming ducks could be commercially profitable in the high-rent district of New York City and also because of its equipment.

Being indoors and in New York City, the first obstacle to overcome was a decent shooting distance. That was not so easy in a city of almost prohibitive rentals, but the place was found. The distance from firing point to backshop is 75 feet, with intermediate distances at 25, 50 and 60 feet.

There are installed at the nine firing booths in this gallery the very substantial and permanent McAvoy electric target carriers. The carrier is controlled from within each booth by two switches, one for forward and reverse motion, the other for the actual carry. The rods, upon which the targets are clamped by a fool-proof clamp, are of hand-rolled steel; .45's have purposely been shot at them with hits, and without damage. The rods may be extended for prone shooting by the

inserting of an extension rod at the base of the fixed carriers. In addition, the police or army L targets may be used by the insertion of another rod made for those targets.

Another novel feature of the gallery is a test booth for the sighting-in of handguns or rifles, equipped with a Hubalek machine rest. All firing points are within the booths, so that a shooter in an adjoining booth will receive no muzzle blast or lead shaving from his neighbor. The shell of each booth is of 1/4-inch rolled-steel plates, over which is laid a cover of soundproofing material. At the firing point is a canvass lined shelf, upon which is affixed a spotting scope. Beyond the firing point is a series of baffles which act both as a further sound-absorber and as a catch and trap for discharged automatic shells that are thus deflected to the floor. Each booth is roofed with soundproofing material, and each floor is of sponge rubber which gives one an "earthy" feel and at the same time should anyone drop his gun, the possibility of breakage is nil. There is an individual light in each booth, thus obviating stepping without to load and unload, quite a safety feature.

The lounge room is comfortably equipped with rustic furniture that completely harmonizes with the spirit of shooting.

The cleaning bench is immediately in the rear of the booths and complete cleaning materials and rods are on the bench for constant use. Shooters using the range are started correctly by being made to clean the gun used (whether his own or the range's) immediately after usage.

The range lists among its clientele professional people as well as the "average shooter."

Among the organizations and institutions using these facilities are the Irving Trust Company, the Public National Bank and Trust company, the Commercial National Bank and Trust Company of New York, the Chase National Bank Rifle and Pistol Club, the Bank of Montreal, the Manufacturer's Trust Company, 27th Division Aviation, 352nd Field Artillery of the U. S. Army Reserves, the Freeport, N. Y., and Garden City, N. Y., Police Departments, and many others. The organization is also advisor to the United States Customs Service School in New York City.

The range fills a long-needed want on the part of the many shooters in the Metropolitan District, and members of the National Rifle Association are cordially invited to make its range their headquarters while in New York City or vicinity.

### SHAWANGUNK ASSOCIATION

ON JUNE 17, at 10.20 a. m., the Shawangunk Mountain Trophy Match opened with a tiny "pop" as the whistle blew and the boys fired their warning shots with the .22's over the Dewar course at Wurtsboro, N. Y., on the Shay range.

There were thirty men in the lineup, with twelve on the firing points at a time, six at 50 yards and six at 100 yards. Ten were present from the Delaware Valley, Newburgh and Middletown, and when the smoke cleared away the results of the first of the series of three matches for the trophy showed Delaware Valley in the lead with 1,951 points for its five high men and Newburgh only eight points behind with 1,943. Middletown's score, although not up to the 1,900 mark, was right behind and it is still anybody's trophy, the 22-inch Minute Man of white metal now held by Matamoras Rifle Club, of Matamoras, Pa. Both Matamoras and Brooklyn, who were in the league last year, dropped out but new members are welcome and we expect a full house before the season is over.

Immediately after the scoring was over, a meeting of all hands was called under the old apple tree around the beer barrel and suggestions were requested by the range officer for formally organizing the league and giving it some publicity.

The name decided upon was the Shawangunk Mountain Rifle and Pistol Association. Jud Vose, Sparrowbush, N. Y., of the Delaware Valley Club, was unanimously elected president, with the support of the following officers elected: Albert J. E. Shay, secretary, Navy Yard Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.; or Sylvan Villa, Box 244, Wurtsboro, N. Y.; Charles St. John, a real old-timer of Newburgh, vice-president; John Osborne, of Middletown, treasurer, and Roy Mills, range officer.

It was decided to get the full benefit from all types of shooting, and to that end

## The Biggest of All Small-Bore Shoots

a series of pistol team matches are to be held in conjunction with the rifle matches. The course of fire is to be the National Match pistol course and, to make it easy for those not having complete pistol equipment, to allow any pistol or revolver for these matches. So from the .22 to the .45 anything goes in the pistol competition. Teams of ten members are to fire, five high scores to count. A suitable trophy is to be decided upon and funds secured for purchase.

As the secretary of the new association has complete Gofort equipment, it was decided, at the next three matches of the league, to set this up as a sideline sport for the club members and the women desirous of displaying their skill.

The second match of the league was fired at Sparrowbush, N. Y., July 15, on the range of the Delaware Valley Club. The third and the last of the matches will be fired on the range of the Newburgh club at Wurtsboro on the secretary's range on September 16. It is contemplated holding an individual match at the same time or later for all members of the association with suitable prizes.

It is possible the Goshen, Warwick and Bear Mountain might be interested in this Association and if so they can get all the info by writing the secretary. We aim to promote and give publicity to rifle and pistol shooting and will have one of the most active outdoor seasons of any league or association in this part of the country.—ALBERT J. E. SHAY.

### A CALL TO RAILROADERS

**A** CALL to railroad shooters to "come out and stay through" the National Small-Bore Rifle Championship Tournament at Camp Perry, August 19 to 26, has been sounded by E. M. Farris from his headquarters of high voltage rifle promotion in the N. and W. Railway Y. M. C. A., Portsmouth, Ohio.

A greater attendance of railroad marksmen at the matches is hoped for this year by Farris—more to shoot through the matches and be ready for the International Railwaymen's Match, which will be fired the next to the closing day of the tournament. The more railroaders there are and the more shooting they do, the stronger will be the competition for berths on the international team and better scores can be expected. Farris is hopeful of seeing the railwaymen do themselves even prouder this year than they did last year in the international contest and he wants to have on hand a sizeable squad from which to pick a real team.

## THE COMING N. R. A. STATE SHOOTS

### Michigan N. R. A. and State Championship Matches

**W**ITH five of the N. R. A. .30-Caliber Rifle Championship Matches included in the program, the twenty-ninth annual Michigan State Rifle Association Matches will be held on the Grand Rapids range on August 4 and 5 for competitors from the western part of the state and August 11 and 12 for competitors from the eastern part of the state and the upper peninsula.

The schedule, including both the N. R. A. and State matches, follows:

August 4 and 11: Navy Cup Match, Coast Guard Rapid-Fire Trophy Match, 200-yard stage of the President's Match, the American Legion Departmental Team Match, the Ellis Team Match and Stearns Team Match.

August 5 and 12: 600- and 1,000-yard stages of the President's Match, Wimbledon Cup Match and final stages of the Ellis and Stearns team matches.

Programs may be obtained from Michigan State Rifle Association, 2000 Second Ave., Detroit, Mich.

### Ohio N. R. A. Championship Matches

The Ohio Regional .30-Caliber Rifle Championship Shoot for the N. R. A. championships and trophies will be held August 25, 26 and 27 at Camp Perry, Ohio. The matches will be conducted by the Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association.

The matches listed for the shoot are the Marine Corps Cup Match, August 25; the Navy Cup Match and the Coast Guard Rapid-Fire Trophy Match, August 26; the President's Match, Leech Cup Match and Wimbledon Cup Match, August 27, and the Maj. Lee O. Wright Memorial Grand Aggregate Trophy Match.

For further information concerning the matches, write Roy B. Foureman, 1374 Hollywood Pl., Columbus, Ohio.

### N. R. A. Pistol Matches at Toledo

Two of the N. R. A. Pistol Championship Matches will be fired August 26 on the police range at Toledo, Ohio. They are the Individual Pistol Championship and the Pistol Team Championship.

### New England N. R. A. Matches

The annual Rifle and Pistol Tournament of the United Services of New England, which will include various of the N. R. A. .30-caliber trophy championship matches, will be held at Camp Curtis Guild, Wakefield, Mass., August 4 to 12, inclusive.

The N. R. A. championship events which will be included in the program are the Roumanian Trophy Match, Individual Civilian Club Members' Match, Navy Cup Match, Scott Trophy Match, Camp Perry

Instructors' Match, the President's Match, the Coast Guard Trophy Rapid-Fire Match, the Crowell Trophy Match, the Wimbledon Cup Match, the Marine Corps Cup Match, the Individual Pistol Championship Match and the Members' Match.

### Fourth Corps Area

Fourth Corps Area Matches for various of the N. R. A. .30-Caliber Rifle Championships and trophies will be held September 1, 2 and 3 at Camp Foster, Jacksonville, Fla., by the Florida State Rifle Association in cooperation with the Florida National Guard.

The Navy Cup, Leech Cup and Civilian Interclub Matches will be fired the first day, the President's Match, the Marine Corps Cup Match and the Enlisted Men's Team Match on the second day, and the Wimbledon Cup, Coast Guard Trophy and the A. E. F. Roumanian Team Trophy Matches on the final day.

### Sea Girt N. R. A. Matches

The Forty-first Annual Sea Girt Interstate Shooting Tournament, to be held September 1, 3 and 4 at Sea Girt by the New Jersey State Rifle Association, will include the Wimbledon Cup Match, September 1; President's Match, September 3, and Leech Cup Match, September 4. The New Jersey matches on the program are the Governor's Champion Marksman Match, Company Team Match and New Jersey National Guard Regimental Team Match, September 1; Dryden Trophy Match, September 3, and the Sadler Match and Souvenir Match, September 4.

### Utah N. R. A. Matches

The Utah Rifle and Pistol Association, in cooperation with the 38th Infantry, will conduct a shoot for various of the N. R. A. championships and trophies at Fort Douglas on September 2 and 3, with provision for practice on the afternoon of September 1. Meets and quarters will be available at the post for out-of-town competitors at very low cost. N. R. A. matches tentatively listed include the Navy, Coast Guard, Crowell and President's matches, in addition to the usual local matches.

### FIRST OHIO-MICHIGAN MATCH

**S**UNDAY, August 26, the last day of the Camp Perry National Small-Bore Rifle Matches, will have an additional interest for the riflemen of the Michigan State Rifle Association and the Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association. On that day teams representing the two associations will fire a shoulder-to-shoulder match.

The course designated is 20 shots at 50 yards, 20 at 100 and 10 at 200, any sights.

The match originated by the Ohio organization sending a challenge to the Michigan group. The challenge was immediately and enthusiastically accepted. The 1935 meeting will take place in Michigan.



## NEW N. M. PISTOL RECORD SET IN TEXAS MEET

A NEW record over the National Match pistol course was established by H. M. Cline in the fourteenth annual pistol competitions of the Texas State Rifle Association, held at Austin, Tex., June 9 and 10.

The holder of the new record, a brother of L. L. Cline, N. R. A. State secretary for Texas, shot the unprecedented score of 285 x 300 as a member of the Liberty Pistol and Rifle Club, of San Antonio, which placed second to the Los Angeles Police in the State Team Championship Match. He shot 98 at 50 yards slow fire, 95 timed fire at 25 yards and 92 rapid fire at 25 yards. The previous record was 282, made by Dr. I. R. Calkins in 1921.

The Los Angeles Police captured the team championship with a score of 1090, made up of: J. O. Dirks, 277; J. J. Engbrecht, 276; M. E. Wheeler, 275, and R. J. Nowka, 262. The Liberty club's second-place count of 1075 comprised Cline's 285, Sgt. W. E. Morgan's 270, O. H. Hege-mann's 269, and A. O. Nissen's 251, the last-named faltering after having gone through the previous matches with nothing under 270. Third place went to the San Antonio Police with 1053.

Los Angeles Police also copped the Four-Man Team Military Match, slow, timed and rapid fire at 25 yards with .45's, with a 1062 score, the Liberty club placing second with 1058 and the Cavalry Club, third with 1012. The State Individual Championship was taken by E. E. Jones, scoring a 568 total. J. J. Engbrecht had 560 for second place and A. O. Nissen had 558 for third place.

Mrs. R. F. Tate won the Women's Match, calling for 20 shots slow fire at 25 yards, with a 190 score. Mrs. H. J. Grubb was second with 183 and Mrs. R. D. Thorp took third place with 174.

## U. S. M. C. TROPHY MATCHES

DURING an entire week in June, about three hundred Marines from the Atlantic coast stations were busy at Quantico trying for several much coveted trophies. The winners of these traditional trophies always get more favors than those who are less skilled. Several gold and silver medals are passed out along with a few bronze ones to those less apt in handling the Springfield rifle and the Colt automatic pistol.

Capt. Ferdinando Casardi, Imperial Italian Navy, Naval Attache to the United States from Italy, was an interested spectator during one day's shoot. A pistol shot himself, Captain Casardi felt right at home among the cracking Colts, the disappearing targets and the range lingo. He made a friendly inspection of the various other activities at the base. He was particularly impressed with the enormous hangar being

erected at the new aviation center, which will be called Turner Field after the late Col. T. C. Turner, recently chief of Marine Corps aviation.

Two brothers, David and Douglas McDougal, sons of Brig. Gen. D. C. McDougal, U. S. M. C., assistant to the commandant, figured conspicuously in the shooting. Both are Washington boys, having attended Western High School and fired on the high school rifle team. David was captain of the Naval Academy rifle team in 1933 and Douglas was captain of the rifle team of the University of Michigan in 1933.

The winners of the Marine Corps Match with the rifle: Cpl. L. E. Eastley, Parris Island, 560 x 600; Sgt. F. S. Hamrick, Parris Island, 558; Sgt. W. A. Easterling, Boston, Mass., 558.

The winners of the Marine Corps Match with the pistol: Cpl. S. J. Bartletti, Fleet Marine Force, 513 x 600; First Lt. L. A. Hohn, Fleet Marine Force, 500; Sgt. S. T. Roberts, Fleet Marine Force, 500.

The much coveted Lauchheimer trophy was won by Cpl. S. J. Bartletti, 1049 x 1200, with Sgt. F. S. Hamrick, second, 1048, and Pfc. R. B. McMahon, third, 1044.

In the Elliott Trophy Team Match, the winners were: Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, 1114 x 1200; Marine Barracks, Parris Island, 1106; Marine Barracks, Quantico, 1100.

## WISCONSIN SHOOT

MORE than one hundred marksmen took part in the first shoot of the Wisconsin Rifle Association held at the Wisconsin Rifle and Pistol Club range at Ferndell on June 10. Prizes were awarded in six events, Col. J. J. Ring, Wauwatosa, Wisc., taking the trophy for the North-eastern Wisconsin High-Powered Rifle Championship.

A. C. Haushamer, Madison, won the 200-yard offhand event, while T. Church, Lodi, was second, and Colonel Ring, third. R. W. Bishop, Green Bay, was high with the service rifle. In the 200-yard prone match, A. C. Haushamer, Madison, was first; O. F. Heller, Fond du Lac, second, and K. O. Gustafson, West Allis, third. A. Glassnap, Appleton, was high with the service rifle.

In the 300-yard sitting, E. Gosse, Kohler, was first; William Fraser, Rhineland, second, and J. B. King, West Allis, third. A. H. Bauman, Soperton, was high with the service rifle. In the 300-yard prone event, H. E. McGraw, Milwaukee, was first; Elwood Gosse, Kohler, second, and K. O. Gustafson, West Allis, third. Taylor Hall won the service rifle event.

In the junior match, Jasper Ring, Wauwatosa, won first honors, followed by Giles Horton, of Green Bay, and Gardner Hayden, Green Bay.

## EASTERN SMALL-BORE RIFLE ASSOCIATION ELECTS

DURING the Eastern Small-Bore Rifle Tournament at Camp Ritchie, there was an important meeting of the membership of the Eastern Small-Bore Rifle Association, Inc. This organization is composed of all the registered shooters at the tournament, all having equal voting power.

Many problems of the management were brought out in detail, including the cost of running such shooting under different circumstances. By a majority vote of those present, it was decided that the affairs of the association during the coming year are to be conducted by the officers of the association, and a board of seven elected governors, same to be elected at that meeting by popular vote from a list of twelve members to be nominated from the floor.

As a result, the new board of governors for 1934-35 is composed of Dr. E. H. Proudman, president; Ralph McGarity, vice-president; Tom Davis, secretary-treasurer; Frank J. Kahrs, executive officer; Leo Manville, counsel; J. L. Miller, Fred O. Kuhn, George Sheldon, Clarence Held, C. S. Landis, Homer H. Jacobs and Lt. H. J. Baldwin, governors. Miller, Kuhn, Sheldon, Held and Jacobs were elected to represent rifle shooters in the association and Landis and Baldwin to take care, more specifically, of the interests of the pistol and revolver men as they are active in that line.

## NASSAU COUNTY POLICE SHOOT

THE Police Officers' and Patrolmen's Association of Nassau County, New York, held a police revolver championship shoot of the Nassau and Suffolk counties and New York City police departments on June 4 on the outdoor range of the Freeport Police Department. The staff in charge was: range officer, Jack Steiner, director of marksmanship of the Department of New York, A. L., second district; statistical officer, Sgt. Jack Levy, Troop L, N. Y. S. T.; scorer, Sgt. J. Vidovich, N. Y. National Guard; board of protests, Inspector William Yochum, N. C. P. D.; Inspector James Flynn, Troop L, N. Y. S. T.; Capt. Frederic C. Spuhler, N. C. P. D., and Capt. Walter C. Meyer, Freeport P. D. coach.

The course for team competition was: slow fire, 75 feet, 10 shots; timed fire, 75 feet, 10 shots (20 seconds each 5 shots); rapid fire, 50 feet, 10 shots (15 seconds each 5 shots). Teams competing consisted of five men each on Army L targets.

Prizes were awarded as follows: the first, second and third teams received trophies; each member of these three teams received a fitting medal; also first, second and third place medals for the three highest individual scores made by any team member com-



peting in the team shoot. For the individual competition there were ten medals for the ten highest scores made. Chief Abram W. Skidmore, of the Nassau County police, awarded the prizes. Freeport police were the runners-up on the Nassau Police department, but Captain Allen saved the day and score for Nassau. This tyro shoot has been of such interest that it is the opinion of the committee that this will be made an annual event.

The New York City Police won the team match with 1,479, Koehler turning in the highest individual score, 299. Nassau County, with 1,472 and with Allen's 295 the team's high individual score, was second. Third place was taken by Freeport with 1,418, Hansen being the team's high scorer with 291. The other scores were: Troop L, 1,387; Garden City, 1,348; Lawrence, 1,305; Lynbrook, 1,156; Huntington, 1,039.

The winners of the medals in the individual match were Bock, 98; Hand, 97; Baily, 97; Vaughan, 97; Dale, 96; Prothro, 96; Dorr, 95; Conklin, 95; Reuther, 95; Dorsch, 94.

Koehler's 299 and Wendel's and Schuber's 297's were the three high scores in the team event. All three of these pistol men are members of the New York City Police team.

#### PENINSULA RIFLE LEAGUE

THE Peninsula Rifle League of California consisted this year of five clubs, exactly as heretofore except that the Golden Gate Rifle Club dropped out and the Olympic Club came in. It is to be hoped that next year we will have six.

This year the matches were all held on the Palo Alto range, being the most centrally located with reference to the geographical location of the member clubs. This was an innovation over previous years when a match and a return match was fired by all clubs against all others, necessitating a lot of traveling about the country. It worked out well as the number of entries by the five-member clubs, all shooting on the same range on the same day, justified the use of the full range facilities, and also inviting in an outsider as range officer. Lt. H. G. Sydenham, of the 30th Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco, served this purpose quite admirably, thereby endearing himself to all members of the league.

The Palo Alto Rod and Gun Club mopped up for the second year in succession.

Another interesting fact about the Peninsula League season is the use of Class B ratings which stimulate all of us tail-enders. Sixty per cent of all complete scores go into Class A and the rest are Class B, and they get a lot of medals, too.—ARTHUR T. BRICE, JR.

#### YOUNGEST PRO-MARKSMAN

IT ISN'T unusual to hear of new records being set up in the shooting game in these days, but here's one that is expected to defy duplication for a long time to come.

J. Herman Enterline, of King's Park, Long Island, is the new record-holder in question—he earned his pro-marksman medal at the age of exactly *three years, three months and thirteen days*, accomplishing the unique feat on June 19 under



LITTLE HERMAN ENTERLINE

the supervision of his father, H. G. Enterline, president of the King's Park Rifle and Pistol Club. The new pro-marksman, smiling his happiness and clutching his little rifle, is shown above.

"The rifle is, or was before remodeling, a Stevens Little Scout," his father explains. "You will no doubt suspect that the sight, which is a tube-sight arrangement adjustable for windage and elevation, looks suspiciously like a steel section of a fishing rod—which is correct. The butt plate is a piece of deer skin. The sling was made from genuine snake skin, the cap on pistol grip from the back of a hair brush, and the inlay work from a lady's pearl belt buckle.

"A few of the targets were shot outdoors, although the most of them were shot indoors where there was less to distract his attention. At this writing he has one target toward his marksman qualification."

#### HUTCHINSON FOURTH-OF-JULY MATCHES

EMIL ZUNBRUNN, of Junction City, won the grand championship in the rifle events of the Fourth of July Sports Fiesta conducted on the Hutchinson

(Kans.) Rifle Club range. Zunbrunn led the grand championship field for both small-bore and high-powered rifles with a score of 722.

Forty of the State's outstanding marksmen braved blistering heat and wind to compete in the state shoot. Marksmen were present from Pratt, Wichita, El Dorado, Florence, Newton, Halstead, Minneapolis, Ulysses, Little River and Hutchinson.

In the pistol shooting, R. W. Giesen, of Minneapolis, was high with a score of 437, one point ahead of Ray Byers, of El Dorado. Frank Patterson, Hutchinson policeman, was third with 435.

The summaries follow:

**Course D High-Powered Rifle:** R. W. Green, Minneapolis, 241; E. Zunbrunn, Junction City, 238; John Lawson, Wichita, 236.

**600 Yards High-Powered Rifle:** E. Zunbrunn, Junction City, 50; George Jones, Hutchinson, 49; Dr. W. A. Smiley, Junction City, 49.

**300 Yards Small-Bore Rifle:** Joe McNabb, Wichita, 46; Jim Barlow, Halstead, 46; A. K. Johnson, Hutchinson, 45.

**Dewar Course Small-Bore Rifle:** E. Zunbrunn, Junction City, 392-9; C. H. Sherrod, Sedan, 392-7; Frank Patterson, Hutchinson, 392.

**Grand Aggregate Championship** (aggregate of preceding four rifle matches): Emil Zunbrunn, Junction City, 722; J. M. Lawson, Wichita, 710; Ed Smiley, Junction City, 707.

**Pistols:** R. W. Giesen, Minneapolis, 437; Ray Byers, El Dorado, 436; Frank Patterson, Hutchinson, 435.

#### MINNESOTA SMALL-BORE MEET

THE first Minnesota Small-Bore Matches were held at Fort Snelling on June 9 and 10 with a registration of over seventy. There was considerable rain during the week preceding the shoot but the opening day was clear and sunny with just enough wind to hold down the possibilities and still let a shooter go on the line with the feeling that it could be done. The two shooters whose names appeared most often at the top of the scores were those of Carl Frank, of Rochester, and Bert Schilling, the famous left-hander of St. Paul and vicinity. The three high in the matches:

**Individual Metallic-Sights Match:** Carl Frank, Rochester, 398; Helmer Person, Virginia, 396; Max Sedro, St. Paul, 394.

**Individual Any-Sights Match:** Bert Schilling, St. Paul, 399; Carl Frank, Rochester, 396; Alex Ellison, Virginia, 394.

**Small-Bore Wimbledon:** George Morse, Minneapolis, 97; Alvin Knutson, Minneapolis, 97; Dr. E. O. Swanson, Minneapolis, 96.

**Small-Bore Grand Aggregate:** Bert Schilling, 886; Carl Frank, 886; George Morse, 885.

**Small-Bore Team Championship:** Minneapolis Rifle Club, 1560; Virginia Rifle Club, 1558; St. Paul Municipal Rifle Club, 1555.

Schilling wraps his rifle in a blanket and tucks it to bed every night while he himself sleeps in the gun rack, according to one version of his victory.—AUSTIN E. CORPE.

## A RIFLE-MINDED TOWN

**G**UNNISON, Colo., situated high up in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, is a little town of 1,500, but almost all of that population is interested in outdoor sports, chief among them being rifle shooting.

A modern, well-equipped rifle range and cabin erected this spring by members of the Gunnison chapter of the Izaak Walton League is one indication of the great interest this little community has for rifle shooting, while a rifle club of boys and girls with a membership of 106 grade and high school students is still a greater indication.

The rifle-range cabin, built of pine logs from nearby forests and located in a beautiful spot about two miles from the town, is so constructed that shooting from prone, sitting or rest positions may be done from inside the cabin at 25, 50, 100 and 200 yards on the side of the mountain back of the cabin. Shooting from standing position is done outside of the cabin.

Use of the cabin and range is open to everyone. Special invitational shoots are held at regular intervals with marksmen from all over the state traveling many miles to participate. An annual registered rifle and trapshooting tournament is held in Gunnison in July—this year, July 22-24. Attracted by the combined sporting event of a national fly-casting tournament, and trap and rifle shooting contests, thousands of sportsmen gather at this annual event, which is fast becoming nationally famous. An unusual attraction, the only one of its kind in the United States, is the annual free fish-fry held on the first day of the tournament. Last year more than 3,000 visitors were fed trout caught with hook and line from the Gunnison river, known to fishermen the nation over as the best trout-fishing stream in the country.

Faced with the prospect of having no spring sports because of the late springs in the high altitude of Gunnison, Jack Houser, coach of athletics in the Gunnison grade and high school, in March of this year organized a boys and girls rifle club, which now has 106 members, and, with increasing enthusiasm, promises to become even larger. Coach Houser says that the sport of rifle shooting reaches a far larger number of pupils than track events or other ordinary outdoor sports, and does them more good, both from a physical and practical standpoint.

Instruction is given in theory, history, construction and handling of firearms. Practical instruction, individually and in groups, with much actual target practice, concludes a well-rounded course of schooling that is making splendid marksmen of the boys and girls.

An unusually early spring has allowed out-of-doors practice this year. It is hoped to have an indoor range constructed for practice during inclement weather and throughout the year.

Coach Houser, an ardent rifleman himself, can be given credit for organizing and leading this rifle club to its present success during a very short life-time. He is given the wholehearted support of all riflemen in Gunnison, who want to see the town help fulfill the ambition of the National Rifle Association to make America—once again—a Nation of Riflemen.”—RAYMOND B. JOHNSON.

## RIFLE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS

**T**HE winners of the championships and the standing of the other teams in the Civilian Club Indoor Rifle League final competitions were:

**Any Sights, 50 feet:** Ames (Iowa) Faculty Rifle Club, 969; Toledo (Ohio) Rifle and Revolver Club, 951; Des Moines (Iowa) Rifle and Revolver Club, 948; Zanesville (Ohio) Rifle Association, 914; Barnesville (Ohio) Rifle Club, 906. (Ames and Des Moines tied for first in League No. 8 and Toledo and Zanesville tied for first in League No. 9, making all eligible for the championship match.)

**Any Sights, 75 feet:** Standard Steel Car Corporation Rifle Club, Butler, Pa., 936; Frankford Arsenal Rifle and Pistol Club, Philadelphia, 928. (Both were tied for first place in League No. 13.)

**Metallic Sights, 50 feet:** Federal Reserve Bank, Detroit, Mich., 956; Glendale (Calif.) Rifle and Revolver Club, 955; Bullseye Rifle Club, Grinnell, Iowa, 919; Palma Rifle Club, Troy, N. Y., 915; Stanton Pistol and Revolver Club, team No. 1, 913; Municipal Rifle Club, team No. 2, 905; Pico Heights Rifle Club, Los Angeles, 892; Vincennes (Ind.) Rifle Club, Inc., 875; Pelican Rifle and Revolver Club, Klamath Falls, Oreg., 869. (The Bullseye and Vincennes clubs had tied for first in League No. 4, making both eligible for the final match.)

**Metallic Sight, 75 feet:** Capital City Rifle Club, Sacramento, Calif., 933; Johnstown (Pa.) Rifle Club, 931; Boston Rifle and Revolver Club, 931.

## ZEPPELIN CLUB CONDUCTING FIRING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

**F**OR the instruction of boys and young men between 10 and 21 years of age living in the Akron district, regardless of whether or not they are sons of Goodyear employees, the Zeppelin Rifle Club, of Akron, opened on July 7 a two-months' Firing School. All firing will be with .22-caliber rifles, boys not possessing rifles to be furnished them without charge.

V. Z. Canfield, one of the country's leading marksmen, is in charge of the school, assisted by Henry Edwards, G. Rickertson, Dana Scarborough, L. C. Barrett, M. Israelson, M. Klotz, D. J. Bashline and Art Darkow. Application blanks for enrollment in the Firing School are obtainable at the Employees' Activities Office, Goodyear Hall, Akron.

Following completion of the course, the new shooters will be given the opportunity to compete for their decorations in the Junior Division of the N. R. A.

## WARNING

**F**LOYD C. WHITE, New York City, is anxious to recover a rifle stolen from him during the last hunting season, offering a reward commensurate with the condition of the rifle when returned. The following is a description of the rifle: Mauser .30-'06, British, No. 104803, mounting to accommodate a Zeiss 4X scope, folding leaf sight, marked for 100 to 500 yards on barrel, bolt action, highly polished, beautifully grained Circassian walnut stock. Mr. White can be reached at H. G. Fischer and Co., Inc., 131 East Twenty-third St., New York, N. Y.

Through the Springfield Armory, the number of the rifle stolen from Maj. H. D. Dodge on May 21, announced in the July American Rifleman, has been supplied. It is 8168. The rifle is an M-1 .22-caliber Springfield. Major Dodge, who lives at 600 Pingree Ave., Detroit, Mich., is offering \$25 reward for recovery of the rifle and two scopes stolen along with the rifle. The scopes are a Fecker, 1½ inches, No. 1777, and an Ottway 3-inch spotting scope.

W. L. Freeman, Lake Charles, La., reports the theft of a Colt revolver, .38 Army Special, from his car on June 24. Factory number, 521771; stamped on butt, No. 409 N. O. P. D. Information leading to recovery of the revolver will be rewarded by communicating with Mr. Freeman.

## LOUISIANA CLUBS ORGANIZE AND SET DATES FOR SHOOT

**T**HE Little Camp Perry Rifle and Pistol Association of Louisiana, Inc., was formed in January, 1934, in New Orleans, La. It is composed of the New Orleans Police Department, the New Orleans Rifle Club, the Pelican Rifle Club, the Scouters Club, Headquarters Troop, 108th Cavalry; Troop I, 108th Cavalry; Headquarters Company, 156th Infantry; Marine Reserves, and the New Orleans Chapter, Reserve Officers' Association.

The association, upon completing organization, immediately formulated plans for the fifth annual Little Camp Perry Rifle and Pistol Match which has previously been sponsored by the New Orleans Rifle Club, Inc., and is now well on the way to being one of the largest and most successful matches held in the south.

This match will be held on September 2. There will be fourteen rifle and pistol matches and an elaborate assortment of trophies and medals. The matches will be under the supervision of regular Army officers, National Guard and Reserve Officers and will be held on the grounds of the Menefee Airport in the vicinity of New Orleans.

All rifle and pistol enthusiasts are wel-

## Enlarged Program, More Awards, Better Accommodations

come and urged to attend. Every effort will be made by the association to insure their visit an enjoyable one. For further information, a copy of the program and entry blanks, contact the association secretary, Mrs. Eunice L. LeBlanc, 2017 Burdette St., New Orleans, La.

The program is more to the military and police slant rather than the civilian. The shoot has not received the official sanction of the N. R. A., the sponsoring organization not being affiliated with the national organization.

### ARCRI SHOOT

**W**ITH sixty-eight registered for the shoot, the affiliated Rifle Clubs of Rhode Island held their annual small-bore matches on June 16 and 17 on the State range at Rumford, R. I. The weather was greatly in favor of the shoot, good lighting on the targets and just enough variable wind across the range to keep the competitors guessing on the proper dope.

The summaries:

**Individual Dewar** (51 entries): N. Labossiere, Woonsocket, R. I., 394; G. W. Mason, Wickford, R. I., 390; E. E. Tufts, Jr., Providence, R. I., 388.

**Dewar Five-Man Team Match** (10 entries): Middlefield (Conn.) Rifle Club No. 1 team, 1,925; Attleboro (Mass.) Civilian Rifle and Revolver Club, 1,918; Woonsocket (R. I.) Rifle Club, 1,914; Providence (R. I.) Revolver Club, 1,909; Varnum Continental Rifle Club, East Greenwich, R. I., 1,900.

### SPORTSMAN SHOW AND RANGE AT WORLD'S FAIR

**G**OOD news for sportsmen who plan to visit the World's Fair this summer!

This year an International Motor Boat and Sportsman Show is being conducted as one of the new features of A Century of Progress. Situated in the Travel and Transport Building (35th Street entrance), the sports show is convenient to many of the outstanding attractions of the fair. Within the spacious enclosure of this outdoor exposition are exhibits and equipment of real interest to the sportsman.

Perhaps the most popular feature of the Century of Progress Sports Show is the rifle gallery, equipment for which was furnished by the Caswell Shooting Gallery Company, Anoka, Minn., and the X-Ring Products Company, Peoria, Ill.

Fully enclosed with steel plates on three sides, the range is safe for conventional paper-target shooting as well the new Gofort game. It is equipped both with Caswell carriers and the X-Ring Gofort equipment. In charge of competent instructors, the range is conducted under the rules of the N. R. A. and visitors making qualifying scores are awarded souvenir medals furnished by the Association. The Century of Progress Sports Show is sponsored by H. H. Shuart, well-known Detroit promoter.

### CLUB "FINDS" SCULPTOR TO DESIGN TROPHY

**T**HE search of the Employees' Activities Committee of the Goodyear Company, Akron, Ohio, for a suitable Goodyear Trophy to be awarded annually in the Zeppelin Rifle Club's "Zeppelin Open" was ended when A. B. Pettit discovered that Carl Huttig, of Oberammergau, Bavaria, a skilled wood carver and sculptor, was camping at Wingfoot Lake recreation park.

Huttig agreed to make a trophy for the event. Every day for a week L. C. Barrett and C. C. Howard, both of the machine shop, posed while Huttig modeled them in clay. Barrett is holding a rifle in the prone position, and Howard is sitting with a pair of binoculars in his hands sighting the target.

The Goodyear trophy is for award to the winner of the 50-meter individual match.

### ILLINOIS STATE EVENTS

**A**LTHOUGH only one .30-caliber match was scheduled for June by the Illinois State Rifle Association, the range at Fort Sheridan was busy every Sunday with a program of American Legion and Engineer Reserve Officers' events, as well as long-range practice.

The annual Palma, originally scheduled for the 24th, was fired on July 1. C. E. Nordhus, with a 148, outranked Ralph Izard for first. E. J. Neumann captured third, two points behind the leaders. Fred Ruffalo, from up Wisconsin way, hung up a nice 145 to lead those firing service-rifle conditions.

Pistols held the spotlight on June 24 with the firing of the Service Pistol Team Championship for the Gen. M. J. Foreman trophy. Only eight points separated first and third places. The winners, an Illinois State Rifle Association team, captained by L. L. Knight, rolled up a total of 1,232 points, outpointing a team from the Organized Reserves by a scant four points. Third place went to the team from Chicago Federal Reserve Bank. E. J. Neumann, 266, was the high man over the course for the Illinois entry. J. C. Cochrane, of Federal was the individual winner, scoring a fine 276.

On July 1, the Illinois State Rifle Association sponsored a big- and small-bore at Milan, Ill., for which the Milan Rifle Club was the host. L. L. Knight, president of the association, from Oswego, and Maj. Daniel E. Moore, of Chicago, representing the state body, served as executive officers of the .22-caliber and .30-caliber ranges, respectively. Fred Martin, secretary of the Milan Club, cooperated with the visiting officials.

The Milan matches drew fifty-three entries on the big range and sixty-eight in

small bore. The "thirty" match, a modified B course, was won by P. E. Poe. Smith, of Aurora, captured top honors among the "miniatures," a Dewar conditions course. Registrations included shooters from Aledo, Kewanee, Geneseo, Aurora, Mount Morris, Monmouth, Moline, Oswego, Sterling, Rock Island, Downers Grove, Leland, Urbana and Champaign in Illinois, as well as Muscatine and four other towns in Iowa.

Small bore came in for its share of attention during the month at Fort Sheridan, the program opening on the 2nd with the 100-yard Any-Sight Team Match. It was anybody's match from start to finish with the Midway Rifle Club of Chicago emerging victor. Midway, with 985, topped Ridgeville, of Evanston, by two points. Austin Rifle Club, Chicago, turned in 981 for third.

The popular Dewar course, an annual event, was fired on the 17th. A perfect day with moderate temperature, good light and a minimum of wind contributed in part to the high average of scores. Shooters, who early in the day were ready to congratulate themselves on fine 390's or better, were shocked later to find themselves heading the B class delegation. Led by Bradford Wiles and Don Wilson, the ten leaders turned in an aggregate of 3,936, a total that would compare favorably in an international match. Ray Converse, a tyro marksman, gave the old-timers a thrill by registering a 393, good for fifth place and high tyro.

In the order in which they finished, the high ten were: Bradford Wiles, 397; Donald G. Wilson, 395; George Bjornstad, 395; E. L. Lord, 395; Ray Converse, 393; E. K. Waters, 393; Robert Delprat, 393; W. J. Croft, 393; Carl T. Dunn, 392 and J. B. Rosenstiel (tied with Louis Schmiedl), 392.—SHERWIN MURPHY.

### BELL SYSTEM RIFLE LEAGUE

**T**HE Los Angeles Telephone Rifle Club has been announced as the winner of 1933-1934 Bell System Rifle League with a team total of 10,579 out of possible 12,000 points.

The Bell System League, composed of rifle and revolver clubs of telephone employees over the United States and Canada who are affiliated with the National Rifle Association, holds this yearly postal match of twelve to fourteen shoots, starting in the fall of one year and ending in the spring of the next year. The Bell System Rifle Club of Buffalo, N. Y., was winner for 1932-1933.

Any telephone employees' rifle club affiliated with N. R. A. and not a member of the Bell System Rifle League are invited to write J. M. Edwards, president, East Bay Telephone Rifle Club, 333 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Calif.



## COMING EVENTS

### NATIONAL SMALL-BORE TOURNAMENT

The National Championship Small-Bore Rifle Tournament will be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 19 to 26, inclusive. There will be new matches, improved range facilities, enlarged accommodations for quartering of competitors and members of their families, and, of particular interest to the tyros, a rearranged schedule of distribution of cash prizes in the matches to give them a better chance to be "in the money." Programs are now available but must be requested.

The Sixth Annual Outdoor Small-Bore Shoot of Western Massachusetts will be held September 9 at the G. E. athletic field, Pittsfield, Mass. The matches listed are the Western Massachusetts five-man team championship, the American Legion five-man team championship, the G. E. five-man team championship, and the Western Massachusetts, American Legion and G. E. individual championships. All matches will be fired at 50 and 100 yards. For programs, write Arthur R. Peck, secretary, Pittsfield Works G. E. A. A. Rifle Club, 100 Woodlawn Ave., Pittsfield, Mass.

The Second Annual Small-Bore Tournament of the Owen (Wis.) Rifle and Pistol Club will be held at the club range on September 9. Dewar and any-sight matches will be held together with re-entry matches at both 50 and 100 yards, and a 50-yard standing re-entry match. For complete program write L. E. Bulgrin, secretary, Owen, Wis.

The Illinois State Rifle Association schedules only one .30-caliber event in August, an A course Army qualification shoot on the 26th. The small-bore program is likewise limited to one match, the annual Five-Man Team Dewar Match on the 5th. A pistol match on the Colt silhouette police target will be fired on the 5th. All three matches will be held at Fort Sheridan, thirty miles north of Chicago. For full details, address L. L. Knight, president, Room 1504, 208 W. Washington St., Chicago.

The Oklahoma Rifle Association will hold its ninth annual matches at Okmulgee, Okla., October 7 and 8. A full schedule of individual and team matches on the small-bore range; big bore matches at 200, 300 and 600 yards, and a full two-day program of well-balanced matches on the pistol range. The meet is open to all. Write Harry L. Wilson, Box 271, Ardmore, Okla., secretary, for further details.

Post Rifle and Pistol Club of Allendale, Inc., is sponsoring its fifth annual Bergen County Small-Bore Championship on August 11 and 12. Included is a 20-shot Individual, a Two-Man Team and a Dewar Course as well as a special X-Ring Match. Further details may be had from Douglas C. Brown, secretary, Park Avenue, Allendale, N. J.

The Elizabethtown (Pa.) Rifle Club will hold its annual tournament at its Gainsboro range, fourteen miles east of Harrisburg on U. S. Route 230, on August 11 and 12. The program comprises re-entries at 50, 100 and 200 yards, Heisey Individual Championship at 50, 100 and 200 yards with iron sights, Conewago Team Championship over the Dewar course, Eastern Pennsylvania Team Championship at 50, 100 and 200 yards with any sights, Long-Range Team Match at 200 yards with any sights and the and the  
\* Individual Dewar Match.

The Wisconsin Rifle Association will conduct its annual high-powered State matches on August 4 and 5 at its range on Highway 42 at the Racine-Milwaukee county line. There will be a large number of rifle matches at 200, 300 and 600 yards for both service and any rifle. The State pistol matches will also be held at the same time and place. For more information, write A. M. Vinje, secretary, W. R. A., State Journal Bldg., Madison, Wisc., or Joseph J. Ring, president, W. R. A., 1842 North 83rd St., Wauwatosa, Wisc.

The Burbank (Calif.) Rifle and Revolver Club has scheduled the following matches: 600-yard high-powered rifle match, August 5; W. D. Murphy trophy match, August 12; 1,000-yard high-powered match, August 19; running-deer match, August 26; Pike trophy 600-yard match, September 2.

The Fort Pitt Rifle Club, Pittsburgh, Pa., lists matches as follows: 200-yard offhand match, August 4; sporting matches and 200-yard prone match, August 11; 200-yard Small-Bore Wimbledon Match, August 18; 100-yard high-powered rifle match, August 25; rising bear match, September 1. Programs may be obtained from C. W. Freehling, secretary-treasurer, 1118 Woodland Ave., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association matches for August: two-man team match, E. B. Olmstead match and Members' match, all high-powered rifle, and small-bore 200-yard match, Foot-guard range, Simsbury, Conn., August 12; annual Nutmeg League barbecue and small-bore matches, Lufbery Rifle Club range, Wallingford, August 19.

The Milan Rifle and Pistol Club will hold a shoot on its range at Milan, Ill., September 2 and 3. Individual championship medals will be awarded in the 50- and 100-yard small-bore matches, 200- and 500-yard high-powered rifle matches and the 20-yard pistol match and also for high aggregate. The Hawcock trophy will be awarded in the Midwest small-bore championship fired at 50, 100 and 200 yards. All events except the Midwest match will be unlimited re-entry.

The Third Annual Minnesota Rifle Matches will be held September 1, 2 and 3 at Fort Snelling, Minn. The program: first day, practice and skidoo at 200, 300 and 600 yards; second day, 200-yard offhand and rapid-fire matches, 300-yard rapid-fire and prone matches and 600-yard individual match third day, 600-yard Blade and two-man team matches. For programs, write Austin E. Corpe, 3447 Oliver Ave., No., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Wisconsin American Legion rifle matches will be held August 18 and 19 at Green Bay in conjunction with the Department of Wisconsin American Legion convention. A team and an individual match over the Dewar course for the small-bore rifle shooters and .22-caliber and .45-caliber pistol matches are scheduled for the first day. The second day's program comprises high-powered rifle matches at 200 and 300 yards. For further particulars, contact J. B. King, marksmanship director, 1802 West Forest Home Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc.

### LOUISIANA U. ATTAINS GOAL AFTER SIX YEARS

EFFORTS of six years were rewarded when the national championship medals of the indoor small-bore rifle matches conducted by the War Department were pinned on the lapels of the Louisiana State University varsity rifle team at the 1934 graduation ceremonies.

The team, whose score was 7,807 out of a possible 8,000 to Cornell's 7,791, started out on the long road to the national championship six years ago when they were defeated in their own Fourth Area match, ranking lowest in the area. Capt. Francis G. Brink, U. S. Infantry, who had just been detailed to the L. S. U. staff, was appointed team coach.

The first year showed results. Spring found them in the Fourth Area matches again and results gave them ranking in the high-five bracket. This gave them place with the representatives of the area in the National Matches and they won a credit-

able rating. But there they stuck for four years, though each successive year showed improvement. Various trophies within the area were won and, for three years in succession, 1929, '30 and '31, the national anti-aircraft championship. Then in the fifth year, 1933, first place in the area match was captured. Came the nationals and they ranked second in the country. This year, they made that final step to win the rifle championship crown of the nation. Karl Shafer, formerly of Reading, Pa., now of Baton Rouge, captained the team.

### OHIO PISTOL MATCHES

FORTY-FOUR competitors were registered for the outdoor pistol matches of the Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association, held at Dayton, Ohio, on June 6, under the direction of Ray C. Bracken. The three high on the various matches were:

**Slow-Fire .22 50-Yard Match:** R. J. Dunbar, Grosse Point, Mich., 180 (one 7); R. C. Harkrader, Cincinnati, 180 (three 7's); I. R. Adams, Bexley, 175.

**Tyro 50-Yard Match, .22's or larger:** C. Byers, Cleveland, 168; R. C. Harkrader, Cincinnati, 163; A. O. Steele, Columbus, 161.

**50-Yard Slow-Fire Match, .32's or larger:** J. P. De Roo, Cincinnati, 168; R. J. Dunbar, Grosse Point, Mich., 165; C. E. Harmon, Dayton, 158.

**Ohio .22-Caliber Championship, slow fire at 50 yards, timed and rapid at 25 yards:** W. A. Grear, Cleveland, 265; R. Feld, Edison, 260; F. W. Williams, Dayton, 259.

**Ohio Championship, .38-caliber or larger automatic pistol or revolver, slow fire at 50 yards, timed and rapid at 25 yards:** Glen Hooven, Columbus, 261; J. Durbow, Cincinnati, 255; J. P. De Roo, Cincinnati, 250.

**Team Championship, teams of four men, 20 shots per man at 50 yards:** Cincinnati Revolver Club, 682; Columbus Rifle and Revolver Club, 674; Dayton Ind. A. C. No. 1, 663.

**International Match, 60 shots at 50 meters, international target:** R. J. Dunbar, 506; R. Feld, 476; R. C. Bracken, 472.

### OFFICIAL RESULTS—N. R. A. POSTAL MATCHES

Bulletin No. 1  
TYRO 50-YARD MATCH  
(78 Entries)

Conditions: Any Tyro, individual member or club member. Forty shots for record. Ten shots on each of four targets. To the winner a 10K gold medal; second a silver medal; third to tenth bronze medals. Percentage medals. Metallic Sights.

1. G. H. Holliday, Antioch, Calif.....	398
2. N. R. Adair, Yuma, Ariz.....	396
3. Russell W. Gray, Greene, N. Y.....	395
4. Henry Glowacki, Manticoke, Penna.....	395
5. Jacob Presttun, Brainerd, Minn.....	393
6. H. L. Lyman, Corona, Calif.....	393
7. C. H. Vincent, Utica, Mich.....	393
8. L. A. Hess, Fairmont, W. Va.....	393
9. H. Albin Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.....	392
10. Wilfred Davis, Salt Lake City, Utah....	392

Bulletin No. 3  
50-YARD OFFHAND MATCH  
(21 Entries)

Conditions: Forty shots for record, ten shots on each of four targets standing. (Free rifle standing position.) To the winner a gold filled medal;





***PALMA MATCH***  
**WINS ALL EVENTS**

*at the Eastern Small-Bore Matches*

**CAMP RITCHIE, MD.**



# Again PALMA MATCH EASTERN SMALL-BORE

## NEW WORLD'S RECORD

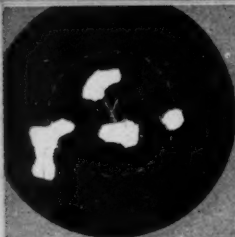
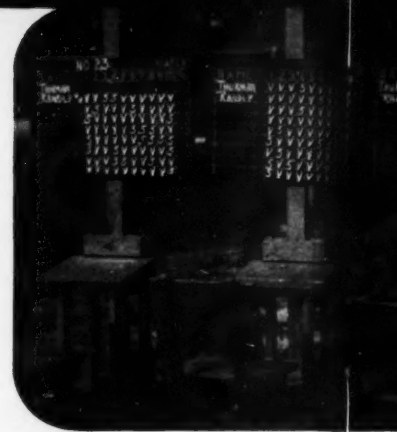
### 196 Bull's-Eyes in Swiss Match by Thurman Randle

This year's Eastern Small-Bore Tournament was the greatest in rifle shooting history—and the greatest clean-up for the ammunition that makes winners—PALMA MATCH! Every open rifle match on the program, every contest from the 50-yard Individual to the Grand Aggregate, was won with Palma Match. NO OTHER AMMUNITION WILL EVER BEAT THAT RECORD!

New World's Records were established. In the Swiss Match Thurman Randle drew target No. 23. When he began firing two of his competitors were well started on long runs. This would be enough to discourage most riflemen; but when a man has motored 1,500 miles to shoot—he is very likely to have what it takes!

Randle lay down on the line about 3 o'clock, poked old Bacon Gitter's bald and homely muzzle out past the peg, lined up his scope on target 23 at 200 yards, and started off. As the marking paddle came up again and again with monotonous regularity the gallery grew larger and larger. Randle fired for two hours and seventeen minutes by the clock—and there were no interruptions to delay the shooting. But human strength can last only about so long, even among Texans, and finally a 4 popped up at 12 o'clock—one hundred and ninety-six bull's-eyes, containing no less than 153 V's. That is two or three records all shot into one. By and large, it was a great exhibition of marksmanship and endurance—and a great test of equipment.

THURMAN RANDLE wears a winning smile—World's Record to his credit! And he'd like to look like, glance at the target below.



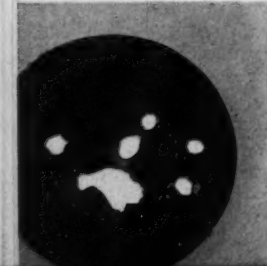
J. C. LIPPENCOTT  
Winner—Eastern Individual



MARLIN KEMMERER  
Winner—50-yard Individual



RUSSELL PARRY  
Winner—Spencer Match



FENMORE RIFLE CLUB  
Eastern Team Champions

#### Eastern Team Match

1. Fenmore Rifle Club 298  
W. R. Schweitzer 298  
J. C. Lippencott 298  
Samuel Tekulsky 298  
Therkild Samsøe 298

#### First two Palma

2. Bridgeport Rifle Club 1169
3. National Capital Rifle Club 1167

#### Palma Individual Match

1. T. G. Arnold 225-4V's (World's Record)
2. G. B. Sheldon 225-3V's
3. Eric Johnson 225-3V's  
Also 5th to 10th, inclusive, shot Pa

#### The Swiss Match

1. Thurman Randle 196 bull's-eyes (Including 153 V's) A new not Swiss the C

Thurman Randle's new world-breaking 196 consecutive bull's-eyes in the Swiss

#### 50-Yard Individual

1. Marlin Kemmerer 200—13 X's Palma Match
2. W. B. Woodring 200—13 X's Palma Match
3. Bradford Wiles 199—14 X's Palma Match

#### 100-Yard Individual Match

1. R. M. Coffey 200—16X's Palma Match
2. L. J. Corsa 200—15X's Palma Match
3. A. J. Thill 200—12X's Palma Match  
Also 4th, 5th, and 6th—Palma Match.

#### Eastern Individual Championship

1. J. C. Lippencott 100-99-98 (5X's)—297 Palma Match
2. Thurman Randle 100-99-98 (4X's)—297 Palma Match
3. C. J. Lentz 99-100-98 (3X's)—297 Palma Match  
Also 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th all Palma Match.  
Fifty-yard stage Eastern Championship: 1. Fred Kuhn, 100-9X's; also next four. 100-yd. Stage: 1. D. Carlson, 100-7X's; 2. V. Sies, 100-7X's. 200-yd. Stage: 1. Harry Frohm, 99; also 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th—All Palma Match.

# MATCH *sweeps*

## BORE TOURNAMENT



a young smile—and who wouldn't with a new And I'd like to see what 196 consecutive bulls below.

### tern ten Match

Club	28	
er	28	
er	28	
ky	28	
oe	28	
117	First two and last shot	
	Palma Match.	
Club	1169	Palma Match
I Rifle Club	1167	Palma Match

### na Individual Match

225-4V's	Palma Match
(World's Record)	
225-3V's	Palma Match
225-3V's	Palma Match
th, indies shot	Palma Match.

### the Sub Match

le 196 A new World's Record, not only for the ling 153 Swiss but also for the C-5 target.

andle's and-breaking target—ve bulls in the Swiss Match

## NEW WORLD'S RECORD

### 42 V's in the Palma Individual

When Tom Arnold lugged his rifle out to the line, the General Staff in the National Capital aggregation hadn't even given him a tumble. He was merely the Secretary of the Club and a willing worker. He was a tyro shooting among experts. But Tom caught on very fast and proceeded to smack those 40-grain Palma Match bullets into the bull's-eyes in the Palma Individual until he had 15 V's at 150 yards, 14 V's at 175 yards, and, after scoring 5's on the first and third shots at 200 yards, came through with 13 V's for a grand total of 42 V's and a clean 225 to win the PALMA GOLD MEDAL. It is a handsome medal, and a fine shot won it. This score was then followed by another splendid 225 in the Palma Team Match.



T. G. ARNOLD  
Winner — Palma Individual  
with New World's Record



R. M. COFFEY  
Winner—100 yd. Individual

### Palma Team Match

1. National Capital Rifle Club		
T. G. Arnold	225	
J. D. McNabb	222	
Dr. W. R. Stokes	224	
T. A. Riley	224	
	895	All Palma Match
2. Bear Rock Rifle Club No. 2	892	All Palma Match
3. Bear Rock Rifle Club No. 1	889	Three shot Palma

### Long Range Individual (B and C Classes only)

R. R. Cummins	186	Palma Match
(tied for 1st place)		

### The Spencer

Russell Parry, Postmaster at Walnport, Pa., who has had lots of practice scoring bull's-eyes on stamps, was high with 192. Thurman Randle trailed by a nose, having a point less. Fred Kuhn crossed the wire in 3rd place with 190, and then came two more of the faithful, Charley German and J. D. McNabb. All shot Palma Match.

### The Jersey City Special

Frank Parsons, Jr., can shoot from any position. His 186 proved it. Then came Frank Frohm with two less, George Wilkinson with 183, Therkild Samsøe with 19 down, and Harry Frohm had 180. Don't fool with the Frohm brothers in changing-position fire. All these are Palma Match placings.

### Eastern Two-Man Team Match

1. George Wilkinson	193-187-380	
Fred Kuhn	199-192-391-771	Both Palma Match
2. J. C. Lippencott	197-194-391	Lippencott shot Palma
Samue Tekulsky	193-185-378-769	
3. William Schweitzer	196-186-382	
Therkild Samsøe	198-189-387-769	Both Palma Match

**Remington**



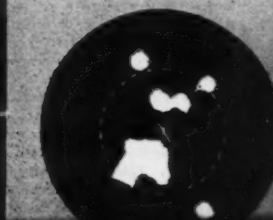
NATIONAL CAPITAL RIFLE CLUB  
Winners—Palma Team Match



GEO. WILKINSON and FRED KUHN  
Winners—Eastern 2-Man Team Match



R. R. CUMMINS  
Tied for 1st place—Long Range Indiv.





# MORE HIGHLIGHTS ON THE LARGEST *and* BEST EASTERN SMALL-BORE RIFLE SHOOT



FRANK PARSONS, JR.  
Winner—Jersey City Special

## The Camp Perry Special

Top place in this was taken by Harry Frohm—200-199-399. He deserved to go to Camp Perry but his boss said "No!" So Harry took the Fecker scope, and Eric Johnson will go to Perry as a result of 199-197-396. Eric always did like to see the country so he shot Palma Match. David Carlson finished in third place with 200-196-396. Thurman Randle was still a bit tired from the Swiss marathon but settled down by the time 100 yards loomed up and finished fourth, 197-198 with 10 X's at 100 yards for 395. All Palma Match.

## Dewar Two-Man Team Match

Something new on the Eastern Small-Bore Program. In first place Eric Johnson and Dr. Walter Stokes scored 395-393-788, which was 6 points higher than the second-place score of D. Carlson and Thurman Randle. The two ends combined against the middle, so Connecticut and Texas came through with 782. Bear Rock showed the boys that Poppa Hoppes still knows how to pick 'em, as they scored 392 for Marlin Kemmerer and 389 for Russ Parry or 781 for team total. All Palma Match—it gets to be a habit!

## Individual Grand Aggregate

After Ollie Schriver had won about ten challenges and the "brain trust" in the Statistical Office was pretty well fagged by five days of heat, scoring, decisions, and radio announcements, they started to figure the Grand Aggregate Match. Those who were likely to finish near the top in it had the results all calculated several hours in advance because some of them were going to get the Roosevelt Cup and \$100.00 in cash.

Thurman Randle proved to be the winner with 1107. This was a result of 395 in the Camp Perry Special, 297 in the Eastern Championship, 224 in the Palma Individual,

Ten or twelve years ago hardly any of the winners shot Palma Match, because it was then only being developed. Kleanbore had not as yet been produced. Other names and flags were flying at the mastheads.

But now look at the situation. From 60% to 100% of the winners shoot Kleanbore or Palma Match at practically every large tournament. This is not a matter of opinion. It is a matter of official and public record.

When one brand of ammunition is used by the winner of every open rifle match on a five-day program, with a field of 270 experts to shoot and the highest grade of skill competing, it is obvious that one make of ammunition must be outshooting the field. The name of that brand, so the records show, was Palma Match!

Remington Arms Company, Inc.  
Bridgeport, Conn.

*Remington*



**Palma Match**  
**Wins EVERY EVENT**  
**An unbeatable**  
**WORLD'S**  
**RECORD**



HARRY FROHM  
Winner—Camp Perry Special and  
200-yd. Stage Eastern Individual

and 191 in the Spencer. Fred Kuhn picked up on his two long-range matches and finished with only two points less, or 1105. Russ Parry was third with 1104, then J. C. Lippencott, D. Carlson, Harry Frohm of the Wilkes-Barre Frohms, and Eric Johnson of the Connecticut branch of the rifle shooting family, finished — the latter two with 1100 even. Only seven points in total scoring separated the high seven. They all shot Palma Match.

## The Pistol and Revolver Matches

Pistol and revolver shooting took quite a spurt at Camp Ritchie. The ninety handgun men and women had a new range, 22 targets to fire upon at one time, plenty of light, hardly any wind, and three range officers who knew their way around. Most of the six-gun experts promptly proceeded to "shoot their heads off." This does not refer to the Range Officers!

## Slow Fire Auto Pistol and Revolver Match

2. Hayes T. Englert, Penna. Game Comm. Team  
176 Kleanbore .38 Spec.

## Individual Police Pistol Match

2. C. S. Hall, West Virginia Police  
276 Kleanbore .38 Spec.

## Police Pistol Team Match

3. West Virginia State Police  
1375 Kleanbore .38 Spec.

## Individual Pistol and Revolver Championship

1. E. E. Stout, W. Va. State Police  
278 Kleanbore .38 Spec.

## ERIC JOHNSON

Winner—Dewar Team Match with Dr. W. R. Stokes (see picture Nat. Capital Rifle Club preceding page—center standing)

## Remember the Camp Perry Dates—August 19 to 26

second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals. Any sights.

1. Wm. Schweitzer, Hillside, N. J.	379
2. Amos Churchill, Ft. Dodge, Iowa	370
3. F. O. Peterson, Warren, Penna.	368
4. Marshall Mathis, Warren, Penna.	368
5. J. M. Tokar, Detroit, Mich.	365
6. A. Friedrich, Salon, Iowa	363
7. Wm. Thelen, Detroit, Mich.	362
8. L. Shiflett, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.	360
9. A. Mondschein, Pittsburgh, Penna.	357
10. W. Mondschein, Pittsburgh, Penna.	354

### Bulletin No. 7

#### WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

(15 Entries)

Conditions: 20 shots for record at 50 yards; 20 shots for record at 100 yards. To the winner a silver medal, second to fifth bronze medals. Metallic sights.

1. Sigrid Bergerson, Tacoma, Wash.	398
2. Velma Umlandt, Muscatine, Iowa	397
3. June Smith, Youngstown, Ohio	395
4. Grace Hohmann, Roslyn Heights, L.I., N.Y.	394
5. Mary Herig, Belleville, Mich.	394
6. Edna Secord, Seattle, Wash.	393
7. Ora Rand, Melrose, Mass.	393
8. Mrs. Theodore Carr, Rio Grande City, Tex.	392
9. Edna Pauch, Somerville, N. J.	392
10. Mrs. W. B. Smith, Youngstown, Ohio	392

### Bulletin No. 8

#### SMALL-BORE FREE RIFLE SPRING CHAMP MATCH

(22 Entries)

Conditions: Twenty shots, standing (free rifle, standing position); twenty shots, kneeling; twenty shots, prone. No time limit. Each stage to be fired in strings of ten shots. To the winner of the match, the aggregate of the three stages, a gold medal; a sterling silver medal to the runner-up; to the eight next high competitors, bronze medals. Percentage medals. Metallic Sights.

1. Wm. Schweitzer, Hillside, N. J.	525
2. Wm. Woodring, Bethlehem, Penna.	524
3. Raymond Brown, Westbury, N. Y.	510
4. U. S. Vance, Ft. Thomas, Ky.	507
5. Virgil Henson, Murdock, Ill.	506
6. L. R. Shiflett, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.	504
7. Paul St. Jean, Yonkers, N. Y.	500
8. A. D. Benson, Lorain, Ohio	494
9. Wm. Tholen, Detroit, Mich.	488
10. Alfred Friedrich, Salon, Iowa	488

### Bulletin No. 11

#### 200-YARD STANDING MATCH

(16 Entries)

Conditions: Twenty shots, slow-fire standing. (Sling in "parade position." Hiprest not permitted.) To the winner a gold filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals. To the high competitor using iron sights, provided he is not the winner or runner-up, a silver medal. Any sights.

1. John Blankenship, Britton, Okla.	95
2. Marshall Mathis, Warren, Penna.	95
3. John Edwards, Jr., Hackensack, N. J.	94
4. M. A. Jury, Orange, N. J.	93
5. H. E. Keotah, Okla. City, Okla.	92
6. Robt. Clark, Hackensack, N. J.	90
7. Sydney Chasman, Newark, N. J.	88
8. W. O. Boian, Des Moines, Iowa	88
9. J. W. Aitken, Overly, N. Dak.	85
10. Austin Corpe, Minneapolis, Minn.	85

### Bulletin No. 12

#### KRAG-RUSSIAN MATCH

(14 Entries)

Conditions: Ten shots standing, 200 yards; ten shots rapid-fire sitting or kneeling from standing, 200 yards; ten shots prone, 200 yards. To the winner a gold filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals. Metallic sights.

1. Marshall Mathis, Warren, Penna.	145
2. Rom Stanifer, Altus, Okla.	144

3. M. T. Witherell, Troy, N. Y.	139
4. Chas. Polk, Troy, N. Y.	139
5. Winfred Smith, Great Neck, N. Y.	138
6. F. A. Yunker, Loudonville, Ohio	132
7. G. E. Andrews, Mason City, Iowa	131
8. Frank Russell, Lansing, Mich.	130
9. John Getz, Loudonville, Ohio	130
10. Ransom House, Ft. Washington, N. Y.	126

### Bulletin No. 13

#### TYRO SLOW-FIRE MATCH

(50 Entries)

Conditions: Forty shots for record. Any center-fire pistol or revolver. Twenty-five yards. Fifty-yard Standard American Target. To the winner a gold filled medal; second a silver medal; third to seventh bronze medals. Percentage medals.

1. Albert Jordan, Ames, Iowa	389
2. L. McCullough, Oakland, Calif.	387
3. Wm. Freeston, Irvington, N. J.	386
4. H. K. Hollaway, Dallas, Texas	386
5. Wm. Elser, San Diego, Calif.	386
6. H. Ridiker, Cleveland, Ohio	385
7. James Cummings, Los Angeles, Calif.	384
8. Ralph Heberling, Coudersport, Pa.	384
9. F. Koehler, Jr., New York, N. Y.	383
10. Francis Harrington, Hudson, N. Y.	382

### Bulletin No. 14

#### TYRO TIMED-FIRE MATCH

(32 Entries)

Conditions: Forty shots for record, fired in strings of five shots. Any center-fire pistol or revolver. Twenty-five yards. Fifty yard Standard American target. To the winner a gold filled medal; second a silver medal; third to seventh bronze medals. Percentage medals.

1. Albert Jordan, Ames, Iowa	385
2. L. McCullough, Oakland, Calif.	372
3. John Voss, Whitesboro, N. Y.	363
4. Ralph Gschwind, Utica, N. Y.	367
5. H. C. Ridiker, Cleveland, Ohio	367
6. Robt. Geesey, York, Penna.	365
7. Ransom House, Ft. Washington, N. Y.	365
8. M. E. Clegg, La Grange, Ill.	364
9. J. H. Parish, Hermansville, Mich.	362
10. Ralph Heberling, Coudersport, Pa.	355

### Bulletin No. 17

#### SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH

(20 Entries)

Conditions: Forty shots for record. 50 yards. Any center-fire pistol or revolver. To the winner a gold filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth, bronze medals.

1. O. L. Garl, Birmingham, Ala.	372
2. Elvin Kellogg, Battle Creek, Mich.	361
3. Nick Lehnen, Medford, Wisc.	369
4. J. H. Chapman, Phila., Penna.	355
5. L. Burmeister, Milwaukee, Wisc.	346
6. John Cataldo, Lyons Falls, N. Y.	345
7. N. R. Adair, Yuma, Ariz.	343
8. Hayes Englert, Coudersport, Pa.	339
9. F. Koehler, Jr., New York, N. Y.	333
10. Chas. Stanton, Miami, Fla.	333

### Bulletin No. 18

#### TIMED-FIRE PISTOL MATCH

(13 Entries)

Conditions: Forty shots for record, fired in strings of five shots. Any center-fire pistol or revolver. Twenty-five yards. To the winner a gold filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals.

1. Nick Lehnen, Medford, Wisc.	391
2. E. S. Jones, Los Angeles, Calif.	390
3. John Cataldo, Lyons Falls, N. Y.	387
4. Richard Wilzewski, Ft. Crockett, Tex.	387
5. S. A. Slavens, Los Angeles, Calif.	384
6. Hayes Englert, Coudersport, Pa.	384
7. O. L. Garl, Birmingham, Ala.	380
8. Joe Medinger, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	375
9. L. Burmeister, Milwaukee, Wisc.	369
10. Jay H. Rice, Whitesboro, N. Y.	368

### Bulletin No. 19

#### .22 SLOW-FIRE PISTOL MATCH

(28 Entries)

Conditions: Forty shots for record. Any .22 cal. pistol or revolver. Fifty yards. To the winner a gold filled medal; second a silver medal; third to seventh bronze medals.

1. R. B. Clapp, Cleveland, Ohio	385
2. E. Neuswander, Lakewood, Ohio	377
3. Wm. Shauger, Jr., Franklin Boro., N. J.	374
4. Robt. Dunbar, Grosse Pointe, Mich.	372
5. Nick Lehnen, Medford, Wisc.	366
6. Karl Krauthheim, Honolulu, Hawaii	363
7. J. H. Chapman, Phila., Penna.	361
8. John Cataldo, Lyons Falls, N. Y.	360
9. L. Burmeister, Milwaukee, Wisc.	359
10. R. E. Woodward, Reading, Penna.	358

### Bulletin No. 20

#### .22 CAL. TIMED-FIRE MATCH

(23 Entries)

Conditions: Forty shots for record, fired in strings of five shots. Any .22 cal. pistol or revolver. Twenty-five yards. To the winner a gold filled medal; second a silver medal; third to fifth bronze medals.

1. John F. Reel, Kansas City, Mo.	394
2. R. Wilzewski, Ft. Crockett, Texas	393
3. John Cataldo, Lyons Falls, N. Y.	392
4. Nick Lehnen, Medford, Wisc.	388
5. D. A. Thimmesch, Dubuque, Iowa	388
6. Hayes Englert, Coudersport, Penna.	385
7. Robt. Nau, Hillsboro, Iowa	385
8. Chas. Stanton, Miami, Fla.	382
9. Marion Johnson, Williamson, N. Y.	380
10. Karl Krauthheim, Honolulu, Hawaii	379

### Bulletin No. 54

#### NATIONAL REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH

(43 Entries)

Conditions: Military Course. Three stages: A stage will consist of two strings each of ten shots. First stage—one string prone, one sitting. Second stage—one string prone, one kneeling. Third stage—one string prone, one standing. To the winning team the title "National Regimental Gallery Rifle Champion, 1934," and six silver medals. Bronze medals to the second and third teams.

1. Hdqrs. 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.	2876
2. Hdqrs. 152nd Inf., Ft. Wayne, Ind.	2864
3. 186th Inf., Portland, Oregon	2858
4. 109th Engrs., Rapid City, S. Dak.	2823
5. 117th Inf., Jackson, Tenn.	2810
6. 102nd Cav., Newark, N. J.	2803
7. 151st Inf., Indianapolis, Ind.	2800
8. 114th Cav., Topeka, Kans.	2797
9. 13th Engrs., Ft. Humphreys, Va.	2787
10. 110th Engrs., Kans. City, Mo.	2785

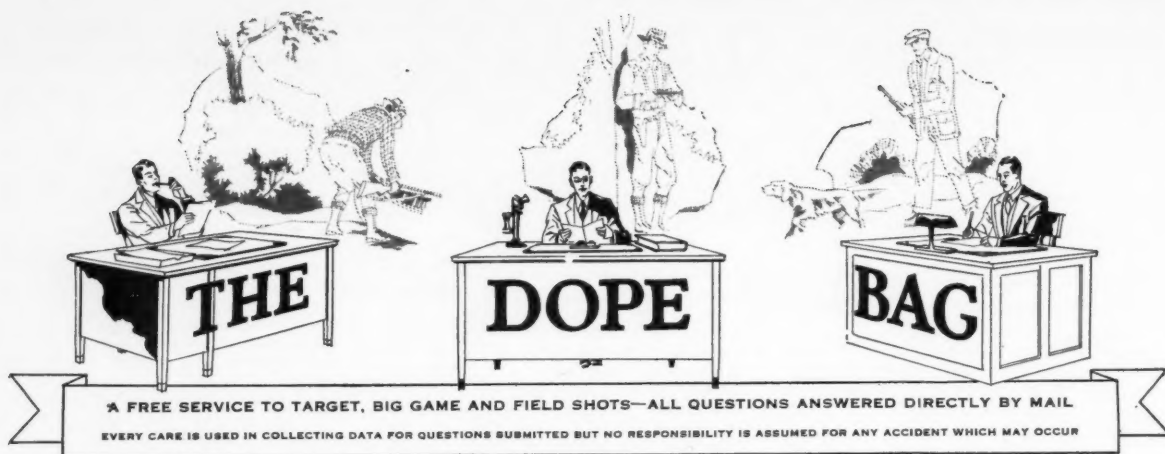
### Bulletin No. 61

#### NATIONAL COMPANY TEAM MATCH

(312 Entries)

Conditions: Military course. Three stages: A stage will consist of two strings each of ten shots. First stage—one string prone, one sitting. Second stage—one string prone, one kneeling. Third stage—one string prone, one standing. To the winning team the title "National Company Gallery Rifle Champion, 1934," and six silver medals. Bronze medals to the second and third teams.

1. Co. "I" 116th Inf., Richmond, Va.	2852
2. Co. "B" 186th Inf., Portland, Ore.	2821
3. Co. "E" 145th Inf., Ashland, Ohio	2814
4. Battery "C" 250th C. A., San Francisco, Calif.	2811
5. Troop "A" 122nd Cav., Hartford, Conn.	2796
6. 161st Motor Transport Co., Seattle, Wash.	2795
7. Co. "K" 161st Inf., Bellingham, Wash.	2794
8. Co. "C" 130th Inf., Springfield, Ill.	2789
9. Co. "I" 161st Inf., Bellingham, Wash.	2787
10. Co. "K" 152nd Inf., Ft. Wayne, Ind.	2786



Conducted by F. C. Ness

## Hartmann Two-Gun Pistol Case

FOR years our pet dream has been an "honest to gosh" pistol case, but we have, of necessity, been satisfied with the amateur variety made by ourselves. It remained for Art Sullivan of the Walker-Ajax Rifle and Pistol Club to point out the way by approaching a nationally famed trunk manufacturer on the matter of making up a gun trunk. As a manufacturing undertaking this required the backing of some strategically situated organization, and here is where the National Rifle Association stepped into the picture to endorse the idea and to insure the manufacture of such equipment by taking over the job of national distribution.

It was considered advisable to start with the rifle trunk, and, after certain details had been worked out, a trial order was placed with the Hartmann Trunk Company. Because N. R. A. members appreciate quality and reasonable prices when coupled with properly designed equipment the N. R. A.-Hartmann rifle trunk was a success from the start.

That was more than a year ago. The N. R. A. idea of a two-gun rifle trunk and a separate pistol case was temporarily shelved, until early this year, when we asked Mr. Sullivan to cooperate with the Hartmann factory in the design of a pilot-model pistol case. Guns and other gadgets available locally were borrowed and in due time a sample arrived for our criticism. While it followed our general ideas and was a very attractive case it proved to be too small to accommodate many representative examples of popular pistol-shooting equipment. Mr. Ritter of the Hartmann factory then brought to N. R. A.

headquarters the larger samples we had suggested. By this time we had decided two cases would be necessary to properly meet the requirements of all pistol shooters.

We now learned that it would be practical from the manufacturer's standpoint to make up separate holding blocks shaped to fit any standard pistol or revolver on the market. In order to get the factory patterns right, representative handguns had to be shipped to the factory, and in this we obtained some very fine cooperation from Smith & Wesson, Inc., Colt Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, Harrington & Richardson, and Bausch & Lomb. Mr. Sullivan also had greatly helped by furnishing equipment for the design of the first sample case.

The result of the whole job is that at last American shooters have available a complete line of quality pistol cases made by a famous luggage manufacturer and marketed by the National Rifle Association to assure the lowest practical price in keeping with the high standard of quality essential to such equipment. The prices and other marketing information will be announced elsewhere in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*.

These N. R. A.-Hartmann pistol cases are made like the Hartmann gun trunks except in dimensions. The body blocks and compartments are of basswood, the case corners being dovetailed and strongly locked. The same hard, washable lining of the gun trunk is used in these pistol cases to promote cleanliness and to curtail absorption. The holding blocks are covered with handsome velour. The outside cover is a tough, grained, imitation leather

which is hide-glued permanently in place. There are two nickeled snap-catches which may be locked with a key. Under the handle is a very handsome N. R. A. name plate which bears a distinctive register number different for each case. It is a very attractive piece of equipment from the practical standpoint, and it is handsome no matter by what standard it might be judged.

The smaller case is 12¾ inches long, 12 inches wide and 3 inches high. It has an ammunition compartment designed to fit a box of .45 or .38 Special caliber cartridges and several boxes of .22 caliber ammunition. Another compartment contains two screw-top bottles for small parts, cleaning solvents, preservative oils, etc. There is another compartment for any one of the three best Wollensak pistol glasses in 15X, 20X or 25X. There are two sets of clips for cleaning rods, swabs and brushes. The holding blocks are designed for two pistols or revolvers, one of each pair being held inverted. This case will accommodate any standard revolver and the H & R single-shot pistol equipped with 7-inch barrel.

The larger case is 15 inches long, 13 inches wide and 3 inches deep. It is made in the same way, but has a greater capacity. The spotting scope compartment is designed expressly for the popular B & L, N. R. A. Jr. Model, draw-tube scope. This larger case will handle any revolver with extra long barrel and any of the 10-inch target pistols. It also provides space for a greater supply of ammunition.

The shooting equipment is all held securely, being well protected, conveniently assembled and always ready for a shoot or trip by merely picking up the case.



## SOME EQUIPMENT VIEWED AT CAMP RITCHIE

**D**URING the Eastern Small-Bore Tournament held at Camp Ritchie over the Fourth, I noted a number of Lyman Targetspots and Western Supply Company shooting mitts in use. At least there were enough of these in use to attract my attention. On Commercial Row, Al Schenk showed me a beautiful double gun which handled nicely and which he said was the new Fox Skeeter, and that is all I know about it at this time. Bill Trull showed me his Westchester equipment and the Hofer light machine-rest which appears to be made of duralumin and is evidently adjustable for different barrels and guns, including pistols. Here I also saw the new 52 Winchester Sporter and what a gun it was at a price of nearly ninety dollars!

### The 52 Winchester Sporter

This 52 Sporter is built on the lines and in the quality of the new Super-Grade M54 Winchester. Both have stocks of special quality walnut with cheekpieces and with checkering and neat caps on fore-stock and pistol grip. Both are equipped with narrow sporting slings and hooded ramp front sights and Lyman receiver sights. The rearsight slot has been omitted on the 52 Sporter to give the receiver more pleasing lines. The Sporter is a bit lighter, quicker in the hands and more pleasing to the eye. It is fine as to feel in the offhand position and so attractive in every way that the price is forgotten, temporarily.

### A Heavy-Barrel Officers' Model

On the range Leo Gracofsky was demonstrating what rhythm means in rapid-fire revolver shooting. His even spacing between shots gave a uniform time of 9-plus seconds per 5-shot string. In a special match he speeded up to hit 5 bobbars at 25 yards in 3 3/5 seconds. Of course I wanted to see his gun and found it was a special Officers' Model with block behind the guard and the heavier Shooting Master barrel in place of the regular .38 Special caliber barrel. This model and the Official Police have 41-caliber frames and the Shooting Master barrel does not seem out of place. In fact, it feels good, holds beautifully, and I am rather intrigued with the idea. "Len" Davis of Colt was there and said his firm would furnish the O. M. with either barrel as requested by the customer. That is good news to me.

### A Simple Orthoptic Gadget

Ray Bracken was there from Columbus, Ohio, and he showed me his orthoptic gadgets. These are so simple and readily

available anyone can easily acquire a similar set. They are circular opaque shields, about an inch in diameter, and having a small clip to fit over the top of a spectacle frame. Any optometrist or optician should be able to supply these optical shields from stock. They are made of black-colored celluloid. Other names by which they are known are "clulsion" discs or "emblem-optic" discs. The price ranges from nothing to fifty cents, and ordinarily about a quarter of a dollar.

As an orthoptic gadget to aid the vision when using open sights, as in pistol shooting, a small hole is drilled in the shield to coincide in location or to align with the pupil of the sighting eye when aiming. Ray Bracken uses several locations of the hole in as many separate discs for different positions. He also uses two sizes of apertures (No. 44 and No. 72 drill) for different purposes, such as indoor and outdoor pistol shooting.

Member Benjamin Mecklenburg, secretary of the Mount Vernon Rifle and Revolver Club, who also uses and recommends these same gadgets, says that he finds the Parker-Hale Sight Reamer best for making the apertures in these optical shields. The shield, of course, screens out annoying rays and reflections and the vision through the small aperture is sharpened, making both sights and target more clearly defined. Also, by changing the position, such small apertures (about 1mm.) provide a means for avoiding dull places in the vision or temporary blind spots in the eye. They are worth trying, especially by older shooters who have reached two-score years.

## PISTOL IMPROVEMENTS AND NEW GADGETS

**S**INCE our pistol miscellany appeared in these columns two issues back, a number of new items have come to light which will be briefly mentioned below. I criticized the Iver Johnson Supershot last month so we'll start with that brand.

### Iver Johnson Improvements

A new grip adapter in the shape of an inverted blued steel hook is now available as a rest for the second finger behind the guard. The inner strap of the grip-frame is slotted for this adapter which is held in place by a small screw. The hole in the adapter is more than 1/4 inch long making the height of the adapter adjustable. As this insures a perfect fit for narrow hands as well as wide palms it is a most excellent idea.

I have two Iver Johnson target models so equipped plus their "highhold" walnut grip, and can now find no fault with the excellent, comfortable and secure grip this

combination affords. The hammer spur has also been improved by changing its angle so that it is not so prone to slip under the thumb, thus greatly improving the Supershot for rapid-fire practice. I also let the factory try its hand at reducing the annoying trigger-creep induced by the separate sear of the comparatively inexpensive double action lock work employed in these moderate priced revolvers. Incidentally, they did a good job of it, and the only means of further improvement in the pull department would be to design a new single action mechanism. In view of the good features already provided on this model and of the evident interest in target models indicated it would not surprise me to see this firm develop some radical improvement in the form of a real target model.

Iver Johnson has gotten into "the swim" with one of these sawed-off vest pocket revolvers in .22-caliber. They call it the "Protector" and they have given it 1/2 inch of barrel length as an advantage over its rivals. I am more interested in sporting models for target shooting or plinking and have obtained the best handgun which bears the "I.J." trade mark. This is their 6-shot .32 Special Model, chambered for the .32 S & W Long cartridge. I had it made up special with all the target features of my .22-caliber Supershot including pull as smooth as possible, "highhold" grip and the new finger-rest adapter. It weighs 23 ounces, is easy to carry, is fine to hold, and the .32 S & W Long wadcutter is equally at home on the target range or in the small-game field, always capable in either place.

### Van Hutes' Aluminum Grips

Van Hutes, an established gunsmith at P. O. Box 166, Shreveport, Louisiana, sent me a pair of his aluminum stocks for the Service pistol and others are to follow. These stocks are properly notched for all the fingers and the thumb of the gripping hand. The surface is tacky enough to defeat slipping even when palm and fingers are damp with perspiration. I would prefer to have them coated and insulated with some of the walnut colored Thermide, advertised by Mr. Watson of the Ideal Sports Specialty Company. The N. R. A. suggested this idea to Bill Trull for his aluminum Westchester cheekpieces and his shooter-customers proceeded to prove the Thermide coating was commercially correct as well as right technically.

With the well-fitting Van Hutes stocks there is no tendency toward slipping nor to shift the grip in a rapid-fire string with the Colt .45 caliber pistol. I tried them on the National Match Colt and on the Colt Ace and on various shooters. All those who had a normal full-

size hand and trigger-reach took to the Hutches stocks with plenty of enthusiasm. These grips, however, do not shorten the distance from the back of the grip to the trigger and therefore they will not help a small or short-reach hand in equal measure. For small or stubby hands the very best way, I found, for improving the grip of the Colt pistol is to use the short trigger and cut-away frame with the old-style housing, and then file, as thin as practical, the regular stocks where the trigger-finger and thumb contact the walnut.

### The Short Model Hi-Standard

I have been playing with the 4½-inch version of the Hi-Standard Model B autoloading pistol, which, of course, is made only in .22 Long Rifle caliber. The gun is very accurate, has good sights and a good pull for an autoloader. It also has a good weight and balance and it functions very reliably with all brands of ammunition, but for all that, the best load to use regularly in any pistol of this type is non-corrosive smokeless in regular or high velocity providing the bullets are lubricated. The Hi-Standard has a very simple and convenient takedown system. The barrel is pleasingly heavy and it gives the gun plenty of weight forward in the full 6¾-inch length for ample balance so that the short model is not necessary. In the case of the well-balanced Hi-Standard I consider the regular barrel length the better and the sensible choice.

On the recommendation of the N. R. A. the trigger has been grooved and the sharp corners of the rear sight have been neatly rounded off. I approve of the fixed front sight as this type has always proven more dependable than any adjustable front sight on handguns regardless of make. There remain only a couple of criticisms, both dealing with comfort.

The top of the magazine is so thin, sharp and jagged it is difficult to avoid cutting the fingers while loading it. The Colt Woodsman magazine is appreciably better in this respect, and we found the two makes could be used interchangeably in the two makes of pistols. The Woodsman is of course a higher grade gun and it costs a dozen dollars more than the Hi-Standard. I prefer the heavier barrel, the better-shaped trigger and the more-simple takedown system of the Hi-Standard. In other respects the higher grade gun is decidedly ahead. For one thing the cheaper hard-rubber stocks of the Hi-Standard are not as reassuring as sharply checked walnut and they become decidedly slippery when the hand becomes moist. The projecting prong or lip on the bottom of the Hi-Standard magazine makes it very uncomfortable for some shooters and poorly adapted for broad or large hands. If any pistol needs the Van

Hutches stocks this is it. At that it represents a lot of gun value at very reasonable cost.

### The Berdon Trigger Mechanism

A. E. Berdon of Yellow Springs, Ohio, let me play with one of his single-shot pistols early last winter. This arm was equipped with his patented trigger-stop. At first glance it is just another trigger-stop, but careful examination reveals it bears merely a slight resemblance to the ubiquitous stop-pin or stop-screw so commonly used behind triggers in the guard. Already, well-known works engineers have been casually fooled by this device because they utterly failed to appreciate its real worth.

Very little of the simple Berdon mechanism is exposed to view, as only the stop-pin is visible behind the trigger. This pin, however, happens to be the protruding end of a spring-actuated plunger. The whole device is easily removed with the special screw driver provided, because it is only a coil spring and plunger with an adjustable lock for controlling the tension of the spring.

The secret of its remarkable effect and perfect efficiency lies in that spring tension which is perfectly balanced against the weight of let-off. With the tension exactly balanced and the pin at the right position to take the trigger-load exactly as the freed hammer and main-spring releases that load, there can be no trigger-slap whatsoever as the trigger comes to rest without any chance for communicating the slightest jar or inadvertent movement to the gun.

My favorite short-gun is the 4½-inch pocket-model Woodsman. Logically, such pistols are used as companion arms to the big-bore pistols, like my National Match Colt. Naturally, such guns have a pull of fully four pounds to comply with the rules and in keeping with their weight, power and rapid-fire purpose. By the same token the .22-caliber companion arm should be similarly equipped, and in pursuance of this idea I had my pet Colt Woodsman adjusted to a full 4-pound pull and fitted with a half-round, fixed front sight matching that of the Colt National Match pistol. This heavy pull on the lighter Woodsman has a great disadvantage in the form of a 3-pound trigger-slap which is transferred to the gun every time the sear releases the cocked hammer. On such a short light gun that heavy slap imposes a formidable handicap to the compiling of creditable scores.

Recently I had the happy idea of having the Berdon trigger mechanism installed and now that 3-pound finger-jar or trigger-slap has mysteriously vanished, it being quite unostentatiously absorbed and neutralized by the balanced tension

of the Berdon spring. All that is visible is a hole and sunken screw in the fore part of the frame and the slap is gone forever. Thus neutralized that 4-pound pull offers not the slightest disadvantage and, in fact, the trigger can now be more perfectly controlled than many uncompensated light pulls. Any wise handgun manufacturer will snap this up before it becomes one of his problems in the possession of some wiser competitor.

### The King Adjustable Pistol Sights

D. W. King, the progressive-minded sight-maker, submitted a Colt Woodsman pistol equipped with the King Ramp-Red-Post-Relector front sight and the new type King rear sight which is adjustable for windage and elevation. As already stated I prefer a fixed front sight and the King model is an especially good one which I have tried out pretty thoroughly on the Colt Shooting Master. The square red post, illuminated by the light-reflecting mirror imbedded in the ramp base, can be easily and quickly seen and also clearly defined against any background, be it a white target, a black bull, a Gofort animal or other plinker target or any neutral colored object in the game fields.

All the adjustments which may be required are provided in the new type rear sight, which in general size and shape closely resembles the Colt rear sight on the Ace pistol. In the case of the King sight slotted screws allow a micrometer control of windage and elevation movements of the square notch and, as further assistance, graduated scales are provided for both directions, up and down or to and fro. In this complete sight Mr. King has not neglected the locking arrangement. The elevation lock screw presses directly against the notch disc or plate. The windage lock is an improvement over contemporary models in that the windage lock screw presses against the windage adjustment screw and spreads the sight base into the bottom of the slot instead of raising the sight away from the bottom as is the usual case.

These sights were excellent for aiming in our rapid-fire practice at 25 yards. One thing I didn't care for was the height or projection of this sight above the top of the gun. In some cases, or where a low adjustment of the notch plate is required these higher sides would tend to blot out or partially obscure the mark. In such cases this minor objection could be overcome by using a higher front sight to permit a level or flush alignment of the tops of front and rear sights. The more serious objection to this projection applies only to pocket models and not to target models nor yet to holster models. The 4½-inch Colt Woodsman is a good pocket model and this sight is just high enough to defeat in some measure its pocket purpose.

## Some New Grips for S & W Revolvers

Walter F. Roper, 458 Bridge Street, Springfield, Massachusetts, sent in a pair of checked walnut stocks for the .38-caliber M & P model Smith & Wesson. These stocks were very well made and had incorporated a real improvement for shooting heavy loads as they were thicker than the standard S & W stocks. I also found that there was no tendency on the part of the hand to shift its hold when these grips were used. Walter asked me to file, cut and criticize as I saw fit. However, the only fault was an unnecessary fullness at the top which made our usual high hold impossible. Shortly after returning this sample a second pair of stocks came back. They look as neat and orthodox as the standard S & W product, but are appreciably thicker and give a more secure hold. These stocks do not change the appearance of the arm and yet they make unnecessary any auxiliary gadgets, such as blocks behind the trigger guard. In fact, they feel fully as good as does the S & W grip adapter used with the standard stocks. They will be found especially desirable on the .44 Military, .45 Army and 1917 models when full charges are to be fired in rapid-fire practice.

## COMMENTS ON THE COMPENSATOR

**I**N MY review of the Cutts Compensator as used on my 12-gauge Savage Model 28 I gave some reactions covering only superficial advantages of the device. Those mentioned were: reduced recoil, a stabilized muzzle for repeater shooting, improved patterns having uniform distribution, and convenient control of choke by the employment of the several interchangeable choke tubes available.

Those choke tubes I tried were the .680 and .690 long-range tubes and the .705 full choke tube, as well as the larger .725 and .740 field tubes and, finally, the larger, short, belled Spreader tube. The average shooter can cover all his purposes with the .705, .725, .740 and Spreader tube. The long-range tubes .675, .680 and .690 are useful for long-range shooting of large fowl with large shot in high velocity loads. The .705 tube gives plenty choke except for extreme conditions, its patterns being too dense for short-range work. Even the .725 tube is useful for full choke purposes for the average shot. The better shot, who holds closer or more accurately, can use the .705 tube and he will seldom need a closer choke with the Cutts Compensator. For field shooting in cover which leads to the mutilation or undue mangling of soft game, the .740 tube will be found to be correct, as its patterns have practically no center density. For extremely

short distances of 20 to 30 yards, the Spreader tube is available.

In checking these four tubes at 20 yards I found I had to use the center of the narrow pattern to get a comparison. Using the 100-yard, small-bore target I got the following results with a trap load of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ozs. #7½ chilled.

.705 tube	33 pellets in 2" center
.720 "	21 " " " "
.740 "	17 " " " "
Spreader tube	5 " " " "

What makes Compensator shooting so different as compared to regular shotgun shooting is the fact that the lower the velocity, the smaller the pellets and the softer the shot the quicker the pattern opens. With #9 shot E. C. Crossman got a 19-inch pattern at 20 yards using the .725 tube and a 7-inch difference 5 yards above and below that range. The spread with the Spreader tube was 26 inches at 20 yards and the differential at 15 yards or 30 yards was 5 inches (less and greater respectively). With #7½ shot the .725 tube gave me a 12-inch pattern at 20 yards, while the Spreader tube gave a 30-inch pattern.

The interesting interpretation is that Compensator patterns can be controlled by two means. That is, in addition to the arbitrary choke change further pattern control is possible by changing the loads with any given choke. Arthur P. Curtis demonstrated this by using different sizes of shot in the same High Velocity load. With #7½ shot the .725 tube shot 68% patterns. With #6 shot the .740 tube also gave 68% patterns. The .705 tube gave 79% patterns with #6 shot and by using #4 shot the .725 duplicated this performance. These percentages were taken from the 30-inch circle at 40 yards. However, this standard patterning circle does not adequately divulge the even distribution of which the Compensator is capable and which serves to increase the killing area appreciably. In fact the killing pattern is 40 inches at this standard testing distance of 40 yards. The fact that the Compensator gives a relatively even distribution of pellets to the very edge of the pattern is important to the mediocre shot and to everyone interested in the conservation of game, because such patterns mean more birds definitely retrieved by the novice and more clean misses or fewer cripples for all shooters regardless of their individual skill. In addition, the provision of pattern control to exactly suit different shooting conditions furthers the conservation attributes of Compensator shooting.

In the normal shotgun there is gas under pressure among the shot and a heavy thrust against the base of the shot column as it is squeezed into the choke. The stabilizing slots in the Compensator, however, release

this gas pressure, and the shot, practically by their momentum alone, pour into the funnel and the entire charge is reformed by the choke tube. The shot charge then emerges in a cylindrical shape, having a diameter determined by that of the particular choke tube employed. This shot column is then very gradually opened by air resistance. The wider the column, the greater the area affected and the quicker the pattern is opened. Small shot, responding more quickly than heavier shot, naturally helps to open the pattern. There is no spreading effect at the base of the shot column from the pressure of the wads as in the case of an uncompensated gun and, likewise, there is no muzzle blast or gas driven at high velocity among the pellets to scatter them unduly or to "blow up" the pattern as happens under conventional conditions. The result is a very regular and even performance when the Compensator is used.

With high velocity loads and No. 4 shot I got an average for two shots of 90% at 40 yards using the .680 tube. The area required to contain the entire pattern at 20 yards was 23% of the area required at twice the range, or 40 yards. With No. 6 shot in the same tube two shots resulted in 86.6% at 40 yards. The ratio was much the same, as the area required for the 20-yard spread was 22% of that required for the entire 40-yard pattern. The same weight of #7½ shot in a trap-load gave a 65% pattern at 40 yards with the .680 tube. In this case the area required at 20 yards was only 11% of that covered by the 40-yard spread. The figures reported by Mr. Curtis for this tube and range with similar loads were: No. 4 shot, 79%, No. 6 shot, 79% and No. 7½ (trap load) 71%. At 50 yards the patterns fell off 18% for No. 4 shot, and 10 yards farther or at 60 yards, they fell off another 13%.

The physical difference between the long-range .680 tube and the normal-range .740 tube is that the former has a choke  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches long which measures .680 inch at the muzzle and .715 inch at the funnel end, while the latter has a straight bore 2 inches long which measures .740 inch at both ends. The difference in effect is that the .680 tube throws dense centers while the .740 tube has practically no center density in its patterns. The modified-choke tube is also a straight bore, measuring .725 inch at both ends. The full-choke tube measures .705 inch at the muzzle and .725 inch at the funnel end.

The above comments all apply to the 12-gauge, but the Cutts Compensator is obtainable also for 16-gauge and 20-gauge single bore shotguns. Quotations and other interesting particulars may be had by applying to the Lyman Gun Sight Corporation.



## THE UNERTL RECOIL ABSORBER

**J**OHN UNERTL, who makes and repairs telescopes and other instruments at 2702 Sherlock Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, sent in one of his Recoil Absorbers for telescope sights. It consists of two rings separated by a coil spring of the same diameter. The front ring rests against the rear side of the front mount and the rear ring is clamped to the scope tube. The rings, spring and screws are all blued for neat appearance.

The one I tried was designed for the Fecker 8X which has a rib, and the rear ring is anchored by a small screw pressing against this scope rib. The spring pulls the scope back until it is stopped by the regular stop ring on the scope ahead of the front mount.

The action and effect of recoil is to jerk the gun sharply back away from the scope which appears to slide forward in its mounts until it stops after the gun-recoil has been spent. The scope must then be pulled back after each shot until the stop ring and front mount meet.

Now when the Unertl Recoil Absorber is used on small-bore rifles or those which have very light recoil, the Unertl spring does all the work of pulling back the scope following every shot. This may seem to be a simple chore, but it becomes tedious in a long series of shots or groups and often it is neglected, sometimes being forgotten until a change in impact warns the shooter that his scope has appreciably changed its position relative to the mounts. Until one actually tries this device he cannot fully appreciate the comfort and convenience it gives in shooting a score. Because it conserves the shooter's energy by eliminating worry and conscious effort and also because it automatically returns the scope exactly to its proper position, both in relation to mounts and to sighting eye, it should improve his score in a long match and more surely his average over any given period.

## A SOFT-POINT HORNET BULLET BY REMINGTON

**A** DOUBLE shift has been effected between rival manufacturers. The original W. R. A. Hornet cartridge was loaded with a soft point bullet and now it is loaded with a hollow point bullet. The first R. A. Hi-Speed Hornet ammunition had hollow point bullets and now Remington is loading a 45-grain soft point bullet in this cartridge to give the same Hi-Speed ballistics.

A charge of about 10 grs. wt. Hercules No. 2400 is used giving the muzzle velocity of 2600 f.s. which develops a muzzle energy of 675 ft.-lbs. The average pressures developed are between 35,000

and 38,000 lbs. per square inch. The penetration near the muzzle is a dozen pine boards, each  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch thick and, presumably, spaced an inch apart. At 100 yards the penetration is eight such boards. Some of the other figures issued by the factory are as follows:

Range in Yards	Remaining Velocity	Midrange Trajectory
100	2100 f.-s.	1.0 inch
200	1663 f.-s.	4.0 inches
300	1310 f.-s.	12.0 inches
400	1089 f.-s.	27.0 inches

For accuracy we tried the new load at 100 yards, shooting prone with sling and using the M54 Winchester with Malcolm 6X scope. Our groups with the old and new Remington loads were between  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 2 inches which was entirely satisfactory considering the absence of a muzzle rest or forearm rest. Results indicated the accuracy was about the same as that of the old Hi-Speed load.

For effectiveness we tried the new soft point bullet on four Virginia woodchucks, all at ranges under 100 yards. The older load was tried on five Virginia chucks and gave a satisfactory performance up to 116 paces which was the longest range tried with metallic sights on the 23-D Savage rifle. Two chucks at about 60 yards rolled down the bank and reached their burrows after being solidly hit with the new soft point bullet. One large chuck was hit facing at about 50 yards and a piece of the bullet tore open the abdomen after penetrating the head. The fourth chuck was a young one of medium size. It was a beautiful sitting shot at 65 yards with only the nose-tip visible, it being well back of the den entrance. This one had to be stopped positively, and it was, by a bullet into the neck beneath that barely visible nose-tip. This bullet blew up, tearing out the right shoulder. This shot would have been impossible without a scope sight and a carefully zeroed rifle. The results indicated the soft point load was less effective than the former hollow point Hi-Speed load. However, a continued comparison test might establish equal effectiveness for the two R. A. Hornet loads.

Francis went out alone the second time and tried the soft-point R. A. Hi-Speed bullet on two buzzards and several chucks. Since the bullet did not open properly except on shoulder bones in large animals, he is convinced the new soft-point load is decidedly inferior to the old hollow-point load.

Now comes word directly from W. E. Witsil, Remington's ballistic engineer, that the old hollow-point bullet has been improved. I am glad to report this, and I hope to report its effect on chucks in an early issue.

## A "LOTTA" GUN FOR \$6.35

**T**WO months ago we reviewed the new M67 Winchester boys' rifle, but no price was mentioned. I criticized the open sights which are morally as well as technically wrong on a boy's rifle. Now we have fired the M68 version which has a globe front sight and a rear peep on the barrel. This is much better although the peep is too far from the eye and the front sight is globular in form instead of flat and perpendicular to the eye as it should be. However it is easy to overlook these slight defects when we read the remarkable news on the tag, which says, \$6.35. Considering the safety features and sound shooting quality built into this rifle, that price stands for what I call a real bargain.

The rear is pivoted for lateral adjustments and has a windage scale with indicator or pointer. It is also provided with a large graduated horizontal disc for micrometer control of the elevation. This No. 96-A peep sight is held in a barrel slot. It has a removable peep disc, and there even are "clicks" of a sort in the micrometer disc. The stock is of walnut with pretty much drop at the heel and the usual commercial groove in the fore-stock, it being otherwise a very good stock for a boy's rifle. It has a chromium plated bolt, a wing-type safety and it must be manually cocked, to which I say, Amen. The barrel length is 27 inches which places the sights nearly 26 inches apart. The weight is about 5 pounds. There are no swivels for a sling.

Three of us sighted this outfit in at 100 yards, firing prone with some new W. R. A. Staynless ammunition. One shove on the pointer and three "clicks" elevation got the first man into the scoring rings. He dropped 25 points on his score. The next shooter further improved the zeroing and dropped 19 points. The third shooter dropped only 12 points while refining the adjustment. Considering the absence of a sling or rest and the fact that the elevation screw was given at least two complete turns in the course of these thirty shots, I think very good shooting qualities are indicated. The large "untarnishable" bright head of the No. 97-A front sight was the greatest handicap in this shooting. In spite of its hood (detachable) I would suggest filing this bead flat, even for small-game shooting or plinking.

## REDFIELD CATALOG NO. 34

**T**HE Redfield Gun Sight Corporation, 3315 Gilpin Street, Denver, Colorado, has made gun sights since 1912. Their barrel sights, attractive from the first, have steadily been improved with new features and with new designs added to the line.

## THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

The firm now makes hunting scope mounts, receiver sights, tang sights and ramp front sights, all of which are very well presented in their latest 40-page catalog. In addition there is a large folded sight chart pasted to the inside back cover for convenient, accurate and definite selection of Redfield sights for any particular model of gun.

Every Redfield sight I have tried has been well designed, well made and well adapted for its particular purpose. I want to give special honorable mention to the No. 100 and No. 102 series of receiver sights for target shooting and hunting, respectively, which are made for all the popular bolt action rifles. Very soon a complete line of tang peep sights will be announced. While none are available at this writing, they are very well designed judging from the maker's description.

#### A CATALOG FOR DEALERS

**L**OPPLEMAN INC., 653 Broadway, New York, N. Y., have been importers for 44 years. Their latest 64-page catalog for the summer of 1934 has just come to my desk. It is an 8" x 10 1/2" book printed on glazed paper to bring out the details in the numerous cuts used. Items included are binoculars, field glasses, magnifiers, microscopes, telescopes, and goggles, all in the moderate price class, and listed by the dozen with particular appeal to dealers. There are drawing outfits, dissecting outfits, lantern-slide equipment, rock and mineral specimens and preserved marine life specimens listed. Roulette, poker, dice, chess and cribbage layouts are described. Cutlery, Boy Scout and police equipment is also included. Of possible interest to sportsmen are the many styles and models of compasses, the barometers and altimeters, stop watches, starters' guns, hunting knives, holsters, air pistols and air rifles, with darts, pellets, blanks and a sacrifice lot of imported handgun ammunition.

#### THE 10-X RIFLE COAT

**M**EMBER Howard Smith, 1428 Idaho Street, Des Moines, Iowa, made himself a shooting coat, and since he is a winner among small-bore shooters and quite capable of judging equipment he decided to make the same good coat available to other shooters and at reasonable prices. I liked his own coat with which he had "cleaned up" in the State Matches. This coat is the model for the 10-X Rifle Coats he is now placing on the market.

The material is a dark, speckled whipcord, which wears "like iron" and yet is cool and permits free evaporation. The pads are full where needed and placed by

one who understands the requirements. While I think the shoulder pad is unnecessarily heavy on top of the shoulder I found this coat very comfortable even on a bare floor, and such comfort is important in a match and well worth buying. The pads are of the best quality undyed woolskin, which means a white shade instead of a tan color and, very likely, longer life. There are long pads over the elbows on both sleeves and a pad on the shoulder which covers the upper chest, end of the collar bone and shoulder. In fact every point touched by the butt is protected. Also I found the gun butt could be readily shifted as desired and still stay put when the shooting position was found. There is also a smaller sling pad partially around the left arm to cover all contact points. This coat will (on request) also be made up for those who shoot off the left shoulder.

The coat is made large enough across the shoulders to prevent binding. Also there is a gusset in the back extending from top to waist. For promoting comfort in hot weather there is no collar and the open neck is cut low in front. At the price, which will be found in the advertisement, I consider this one of the best rifle coats and one of the very best values which have come to my notice.

#### HENSLEY BULLET MOLDS

**I**HAVE recently obtained one of the best bullet molds I have ever seen. It combines the heat-holding large block of the B & M and the double cavity and scored-face features of the Bond with the convenient slender handles of the Ideal. The Hensley handles are more comfortable because they are longer and therefore farther removed from the hot business-end of the mold. These molds, as yet available only in limited calibers and bullet designs, are well worth trying. They are made by George A. Hensley, Machine Shop, 752 State Street, San Diego, California.

Mr. Hensley says he uses a special alloy of steel for his blocks which causes these molds to break-in exceptionally well. One mold came through with perfectly filled out bullets on the third cast. The one we tried cast a perfect pair of .38 Special caliber bullets on the eighth cast starting with a brand new mold for the first cast.

#### WARNING!

We are sorry to feel obliged, as a result of recent developments and disclosures, to warn our members against doing business with John Dubiel of the Dubiel Arms Company, Ardmore, Oklahoma. In the light of information received from sources we consider reliable, the N. R. A. can no longer recommend Mr. Dubiel as a responsible business person.

## Questions and Answers

**E**VERY week thousands of letters are received at N. R. A. headquarters and are routed to the eight different Departments. When a letter must be relayed for reply to several departments in turn, it is subject to delays and interoffice traffic is increased. On the other hand, when letters are confined to a separate N. R. A. function they can go directly to the proper department for final reply and, obviously, the office is relieved of unnecessary congestion, likelihood of loss is lessened and prompt service to the member is made possible.

All questions relating to guns, ammunition, shooting, shooting equipment and accessories should be confined to separate letters addressed to the Dope Bag. When it is desirable to include Dope Bag questions in general N. R. A. correspondence, such questions intended for this department should be written on separate paper, marked for the Dope Bag and have the member's name and address LEGIBLY PRINTED on same.

#### HUNTERS! SHOOT WITH BOTH EYES OPEN

**N**EVER having seen an article published in the AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, or any other magazine, dealing with the subject of binocular aiming, I am prompted to write this with a view to possibly helping some hunters who would like to improve their aim with open sights. Practically all riflemen I know shoot with one eye closed. Some, following my suggestion, now use both and assure me that it is easier and that it improves their score. This is also of advantage to scatter-gunners.

Practically all makers of sights seem to be striving to design sights that block as much of a hunter's view as possible. However, years ago the Lyman people took a step in the right direction with the peep sight. Other companies have followed suit so that now a hunter can buy from any one of several concerns a good rear sight. But in order to get a clear view of the game, without resorting to the telescope sight, it is necessary to look past most of them with one eye while sighting through or over them with the other.

On page 34 of the May issue you say "Also theoretically, it is impossible to aim with the center of the bead, because we cannot see our mark through it as, with an aperture front sight." That fits exactly the chap who shuts one eye when aiming, thereby discarding half the eyesight the Creator furnished him.

In using one eye it is necessary to rapidly focus the eye alternately from the rear sight to the front sight and then to the mark, repeating the process until one is apparently lined up on the mark. When such shooters finally realize one eye cannot do the three things at once they take to the telescope sight to make up for the vision they discarded by closing one eye.

The easiest way to aim, as well as the most natural, once a shooter has "got the knack of it," is to shoot with both eyes open, looking intently at the mark and not looking at the sights. When using a rear peep sight the eye automatically lines up to the center of the aperture and the shooter is relieved of effort in lining that up. With both eyes focused on the mark two shadowy and apparently transparent front sights appear before him. When aiming with the right eye the left

image of a front sight should be moved to cover the target, and then pull the trigger. In this way, if a bead front sight is used, the left eye sees clearly the target and the other eye sees an enlarged bead laid on the target. At 100 yards the image of the bead may make a 6-inch circle on the target. But your left eye has a clear view of the target and all you have to do is to move the gun until the bead covers the target, then pull the trigger. In effect you have looked directly through the center of the bead at the center of the target without any eye gymnastics in focusing rapidly from one object to another. This method also has the added advantage of a clear view of game at all times.

When aiming by this method the size of the bead doesn't matter much. Get one large enough so that you can see it clearly. For hunting in the woods an ivory bead about 1/16 inch in diameter is just about right and the white color stands out fine against an outdoor background. No man can assume to advise another as to what is the best sight so my advice would be, get one that suits you, be it ivory, gold or red.

To the beginner it is rather awkward to see two front sights. He had better shoot from the rest, taking his time and at first try lining the sights on the mark and then closing that eye which is not back of the sights just to check up on his aim in the manner he is used to doing, then open the other eye and take a look at the target with the sight apparently enlarged and lying on the mark. It is immaterial whether he uses the whole bead or the top, but he will find it easier to use the center. It must be borne in mind that he is to look at the target when shooting and not to look at the sights. Fix both eyes intently on the mark and when the front sight gets in the way of the view with the aiming eye, then fire. Don't look at the sights!

Several hunters to whom I have explained this way of aiming tell me that they found it awkward at first, but by giving it a fair trial they were converted to the method and now won't close one eye. Firing from ten to twenty shots is usually enough for the average shooter to get the hang of it.

Just a word about that second front sight you see when you first try this way of shooting. After you have used both eyes for a while and become familiar with that way of shooting you forget all about the surplus image and unless you look for it you are not conscious of the second image at all. Have a little patience, bearing in mind that the methods used for a lifetime are not easily discarded for a different system.

It is the opinion of the writer that if a hunter familiarizes himself with the method of shooting with both eyes open, looking at the mark and not at the sights, he will not care for a telescope sight for anything except the closest target shooting or for extremely long range work. If hunters will keep both eyes open I believe they will shoot straighter and leave fewer cripples.

Lastly, I would advise any hunter to know his gun, know its range, etc., have it adjusted to him so perfectly that when thrown to his shoulder it is lined up on the mark for him almost in one motion, adjusted so that no neck twisting or other strained position is required in aiming.—H. H. HARTWELL.

#### SPRINGFIELD STOCKS ON THE M1917—FOSHER KNIVES

I WISH to settle the question of Enfield actions mounted on the Springfield Sporter stocks, and I will finish with a few words about the best hunting knives ever made.

I have your recent letter on file in which you state that the Springfield Sporter stock can not be conveniently fitted to the Enfield action. Your letter, however, came too late, otherwise the job would not have been started.

About a month ago a traveling gunsmith dropped into town and was directed to my office. With him he carried a bag of tools, and under his arm a new Springfield Sporter stock. He asked if I had any work for him, and if I could use the stock he had. I told the man I would purchase the stock if he would fit it to my Enfield. I doubted that it could be done, and he believed that it was impossible, but after a little measuring we decided that it could be done. In three hours we had it completed. It was a "peach" for looks. After I stepped off 200 paces, and sighted in, I made five shots for a record, and held every shot in the 6-inch black, using a sling for support. It has accuracy to compete with the best; it looks OK; it only weighs 8¾ pounds; and is really a simple job; in fact, much less time was used than in making over the old stock.

When starting this job you will find that the guard screw holes do not match, but they are very near, and the large hole already in the stock of the Sporter takes care of this little difference in the screw hole locations. No cutting for the width of the magazine is necessary. A little sand paper will let it in. Very little cutting will let in the front stud of the action. A slot to allow the bolt handle to close must be made, so it doesn't drag on the stock. Then cut out to let the upper tang down, but not flush. Also a little filling in with plastic wood or walnut must be done. The magazine is cut off just enough to hold 5 shells easily. Any gunsmith can do this job in three hours or less.

Now that my chest is relieved of all that pressure, I would like to say something about hunting knives. Out here in Wyoming, where you find a gun, you find a knife. This reminds me of the very interesting article that appeared in the *RIFLEMAN* last February, "Mechanics of the Hills," by Hathaway. We also have such a person in our community, who sees town only about once in three months. When he does come, you can find a knife in every pocket on him. He is Mr. Allen Fosher of Manville, Wyoming. This boy knows his knives, and the making of extra fine hunting knives is his hobby. The blades are made of files. Mr. Fosher has wasted lots of material and has developed himself into a high-class temper-expert. He has a little shop out on his ranch, and makes all the tools he uses. One of the tricks he uses in making a hunting knife is to temper the blade point very hard, which keeps a razor edge very nicely, and is fine for skinning. Closer to the hilt the blade is not so hard, and is used for cutting ligaments and opening joints. Mr. Fosher builds beauty into a knife also. I have known him to work all day on a handle of a knife, to turn out a beauty beyond reproach, and then sell it for only five dollars.

I have used what were known as the best hunting knives made, but they don't equal the Fosher knife in perfect temper and in other details. I have owned one of these knives for three years, and it will cut anything in reason and still hold an edge. Mr. Fosher makes knives for the boys around here, and to order. You can have any thing that you can explain. I call that delivering hunting knives on silver platters.—A. J. STENNER.

#### GOOD DOPE ON IMPROVING SAVAGE M19 PULL

AS THERE are many owners of the old model Savage 19 N. R. A. I think the following "wrinkle" may be of general interest.

It is not necessary to do any filing, polishing or other work in order to improve the trigger pull on the above rifle. The method used is very simple, and is capable of being done by anyone and may be removed quickly. Shim metal in pieces ½" long and about 3/16" wide is used. The weight of pull is determined by the number of pieces used. On my rifle it takes three pieces.

On this rifle, the sear has a nose which extends toward the threaded nipple which holds the magazine retainer and also acts as the base for the rear retaining screw. This nipple is unscrewed and the shims are placed under it, extending backwards between the nose of the sear and the bottom of the barrel. Tightening the nipple holds the shims firmly.

When the pull is made very light, however, the safety cannot be used unless the bottom of the safety "U" is filed thin enough to enter the slot on the sear.—DR. S. MURRAY SMITH.

#### A TARGET TACK

TAKE pieces of No. 18 piano wire about 2½ inches long and bend an equilateral triangle about ½ inch on a side on the head end. Cut discs of light brass or heavy tin 7/16" or ½" diameter and punch hole in the center with a pointed nail. Insert the wire and solder on the top inside and you will have a target tack that will be a lot easier on dispositions, knife-blades and finger-nails. File the point 4-square, but don't leave it too long; 5/16 inch is plenty.—ANDREW L. FORBES.

#### REMODELING A POWDER BALANCE TO WEIGH TO WITHIN 1/10 GR.

HAVING read in the *RIFLEMAN* of powder measures and scales made by reloaders, I decided to try remodeling a powder balance which I had. By attaching the graduated scale to a piece of copper or brass in such a manner that it will be in a reversed position and just clear the scale base, a pointer 4½" in length can be used. Thus, the graduations will have about one-half their former value.

Next, I attached a pointer by forming an eye on a piece of steel hatpin, bending pin so as to point downward, slipping eye over old pointer and soldering to top of beam. By attaching a counter balance to the original pointer, the whole assembly can be given a very sensitive balance, this weight can be a piece of brass rod ¼" x ½" with a hole drilled lengthwise to allow it to slide on the old pointer about two-thirds of the way to the beam, the exact position to be determined by experimenting. When the scales are assembled, be sure the pointer is in line with the center of the beam and is not in contact at any point. Place a small piece of rubber below the counter weight as a temporary means of holding it in position, then raise the weights till the scales have a very fine balance.

Now make some weights from brass shim stock .002" in thickness, five of these 5/32" square just balanced the .5 gr. weight. Drop one on the pan and if the scales are properly balanced, the pointer will move approximately one graduation. Now solder the counter weight in place on the original pointer. Notice which way the beam hangs the heavy-



est and make a balancing weight from a strip of shim stock by binding it around the beam slide in either direction as required to secure the proper balance.

If the scales are in good condition, they will weigh as accurately as an expensive set and will be sensitive enough for the most accurate charges, in fact, one grain of No. 17½ will cause the pointer to move slightly.—J. F. MORRIS.

## POLY CHOKE AND CUTTS

I HAVE only one shot gun, a Winchester model 12, 20 gauge pump with 26" modified barrel. I was very much satisfied with this gun for hunting purposes here in New Jersey, until I took up Skeet. Try as I may my average score remains at 80 per cent. From all the articles I have read I am convinced that a Cutts Compensator or a Poly Choke might be of some benefit. But which would be the more practical is the question. Aside from the reduction of recoil, do you think there is any difference between the Poly and the Cutts? That is in patterns, and distribution of pellets.

Which do you think would be the better buy if you were to put one or the other on your pet gun and use it for all purposes? I never intend to become a Skeet champion but I do want to be in the running with the boys with the sawed off guns.—J.F.S.

**Answer:** I own and use the Cutts Compensator but I have not used the Poly Choke. I would expect good results with either device in pattern control, and I would consider the Poly Choke somewhat neater on the gun, but both of them would give the same results as to balance and handling qualities which is controlled in cutting off the barrel to maintain the original weight and balance. Both of them can be adjusted to give any zero desired or to approximate that of the gun before it was cut off for fitting either device. The Poly Choke is more convenient to adjust as it is always on the gun, while interchangeable choke tubes must be used in the Cutts Compensator for the same purpose. Owing to the nature of the beast, I would expect better patterns and distribution from the Cutts Compensator as no provision for releasing gas pressure back of the choke is provided in the Poly Choke. For dual purposes I would prefer the Cutts Compensator, but for your purpose of Skeet and modified or full choke purposes, you would probably be well served with the Poly Choke.

## LIKES THE U. S. C. CO. 145-GRAIN H. C. P.

DURING my periodical pursuit of the RIFLEMAN last October I studied in detail your article on Pennsylvania deer hunting. Much attention was paid to your notes on the 145-grain hollow copper tube bullet for .30-'06 shooting.

An associate and fellow club member of mine was also interested in the same bullet for his Krag. Mr. Webb is a hand-loading genius and experimenter with various powders and loads, so he had some of these 145-grain wonders sent to him. At this time I am

not entirely familiar with the powder he used but believe it to be 54 grains of No. 17½, making the bullet at about 3,150 or 60 feet per second. This speed was much faster than your article showed but we thought that we could at least try it out.

After sighting my 54 Winchester for this bullet at 125 yards, I had a medium shot at a buck at 67 paces from where I was in the edge of some woods. The buck had winded me, but did not know where I was and had stopped to get his bearings. I had a very limited space to place my shot but also had a good advantage in being below the buck's level by about four feet. The bullet entered behind the right front leg and about half way down his side, breaking one rib, shattering his lungs, missed his heart and the jacket lodged in the upper part of his wind-pipe, severing it about two thirds of the way up his neck. When the bullet hit him he was standing on the edge of a five-foot embankment at about 90 degrees' angle away from me. The impact spun him around, turned him upside down and knocked him to the bottom of the embankment. He got up from there and started in a "U," but brush prevented me from securing another shot. I am safe in saying that he did not go over 35 yards from where I shot at him to where he dropped. I was about 100 yards away from where he fell and by the time I could get to him he was dead. This bears you out in your statement that the bullet will go to pieces at close range paunch shots and I want to thank you heartily for this article. I have always wanted such a bullet.

Previous to the above I had an experiment with a red fox at about 175 yards. I had just stopped on a bank overlooking a clear gentle slope when I noticed an object coming out of the brush about 250 yards away. I put the glasses on it and found the animal to be a fox and a fairly large one. I knew immediately that my chance had come for a fair trial on this 145-grain bullet on fairly small game. The fox was loping along, probably thinking of the "bunny" he had had for breakfast or was looking for one and was headed for the bank I was on, only to have me shoot at him. This was a side shot with his hindquarters slightly toward me. The bullet just touched his ribs at the most prominent point and went to pieces. The hide at this point showed a large bruise and directly back of this the hide was peppered with small holes. The bullet proper entered just in front of the right rear leg and cleaned everything out from there on back. The impact spun the fox around time after time and he landed about 20 feet from where I had first hit him. I had difficulty in getting down the bank and across to where the fox was, but he was done for when I arrived.

This was the first time that I had ever seen a fox and did not know just what to do with it, but I skinned it and took the hide into camp. The first time I was in a town I took the hide with me and sold it for \$2.50. So I had my chance and took it and then got paid for it.

Probably this letter will be of no use to you but I just wanted you and the National Rifle Association to know that although there may not be many who write about what they have learned from the RIFLEMAN there are plenty like myself that do know that articles written in this magazine are sure to be O.K.—K. L. RUPP.

**Answer:** It is pleasant to find a letter such as yours in my great pile of correspondence. It is not only gratifying to know that our recommendations are borne out by satisfac-

tory results, but it is of the greatest help to have reliable reports, such as yours, from the field, as it is physically impossible for any one shooter to try out a given product under every conceivable condition, or, on the other hand, to obtain first-hand experience with every ammunition component or shooting accessory available for the use of shooters.

Relative to the United States Cartridge Company 145-grain Hollow Copper Point .30-'06 caliber bullet and cartridge, I can say that I have consistently recommended this bullet at factory velocities and down to 2,800 f.-s. for deer shooting, and every time I get a report it is one expressing every satisfaction with the bullet or cartridge. According to Harold S. Harper, of Belding & Mull, who lives in the center of the Pennsylvania deer country, and who first brought the virtues of this bullet to my attention several years ago, it seems to work satisfactorily in his handloads, even of the milder sort with a velocity as low as 2,600 f.-s. at the muzzle.

## THE .25 REMINGTON AS A DEER RIFLE

I HAVE recently acquired a .25 Rem. Model 30-A which I am planning to use on deer next season, as my restocked Enfield has proved a bit too heavy for my 125-pound frame to pack around those Bath County mountains.

I would appreciate any information you can give about accurate, low trajectory hand loads for this caliber. It is my opinion that I can obtain higher velocities in this bolt-action gun than those stated to be the maximum charges by Lyman and Belding and Mull in their handbooks, due to the possibility of these loads being used in the lever, slide and auto. guns of this caliber. Am I right?

Do you think it advisable to rechamber this rifle for the .250 or .25 Roberts? I naturally plan to use the rifle on chucks this summer.

I have a Hensoldt Klein-Dialyt 2¼X scope in a "special" mount which was purchased from M & H Sporting Goods Co. This mount seems to be similar to the Griffin and Howe single lever mount. What is your opinion of this combination as an all-round deer and chuck slayer?

Do you know of any satisfactory load for the .25 Rem. using Pyro and the 87 or 60 .25 cal. bullet?—J.T.R.

**Answer:** The .25 Remington is a bit light for deer, but it will kill these animals very well up to 150 yards when they are stalked. We have had several failures on running deer when the competition was keen, as the animal ran more than 50 yards, which means a lost animal in certain hunting fields, as some other hunter will put a shot into it and claim it. To stop the animal in its tracks a more powerful load is needed under such conditions. However, the .25 Remington does come into the deer class, and will prove satisfactory under favorable conditions. We have found the 117-grain Soft Point bullet to be more effective than the 87-grain bullet. On account of pressures which the case will stand in any rifle, the maximum recommended load is 31.2 grains weight IMR No. 17½ powder behind any 117-grain jacketed bullet. A more accurate and more popular load is 29.0 grains weight, which gives 2,350 f.-s. in this caliber. You can use the full charge of 31.0 grains weight of No. 17½ powder behind the 100-grain bullet and get 2,650 f.-s. This is also very accurate, I have

## RIFLEMEN ATTENTION

I have a small quantity of the following rifles and shotguns for sale. These are all new and in factory packing. I will guarantee absolute satisfaction or your money refunded. Model 25-A Remington 25/20 caliber, \$16.95. Model 53 Winchester take-down in 25/20 caliber, \$16.95. Model 24-A Remington 22 short Auto Loading, \$11.95. Model 11—12/28 Remington Auto shotgun, \$30.00. One Model 11 Remington—20/28 with rib \$30.00.

**L. NUSSLEIN** 934 N. 30th St. Allentown, Pa.

found. My favorite bullet was the U. S. C. Co. 100-grain .25-35 Improved Soft Point bullet which makes a full .257 inch, and is very uniform and accurate, and it only costs 90c per 100.

I used this rifle for several years and found it ideal for vermin, and I carried it for several seasons in the Pennsylvania deer woods, using a 3X hunting scope. I therefore think that you will find your outfit and scope very satisfactory.

While I tried about everything in this caliber in the nature of handloads, I do not remember any loads with Pyro D. G., if I used this powder. I did get good results with this powder in the .35 Remington, but in the .25 Remington I would say that you could use from 26 to 30.0 grains weight behind the 60-grain .25-20 bullet. Start with 25 or 26 grains weight and work up to 30 grains gradually, stopping when you get the best accuracy, or when the load appears to be heavy enough.

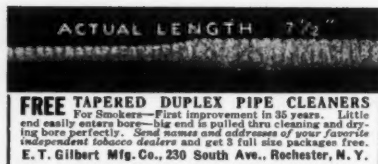
### WINCHESTER S. S. ACTIONS FOR THE HORNET CALIBER

**I** AM intending to make up a .22 Hornet rifle in single shot and I am in doubt as to which Winchester single shot action to use. I like the shape of the Winchester actions but would like to use the smallest one possible. Am intending to mount a Springfield .22 M-1 barrel on this action. Which of the Winchester actions would be the smallest and lightest and still safely hold the breech pressure of this shell? Does this type of action have a tendency to shoot loose or develop excessive head space? I have an offer to buy several of these different actions and would like to know which will be best. Also kindly explain how I can tell these different actions apart.—G.W.I.

**Answer:** Any of the Winchester Single Shot actions can be used for the .22 Hornet, providing they are not case-hardened but in blued finish. Even the light .22 Short musket actions are strong enough, but they have the undesirable feature of a sloping breech block, which exposes the top of the cartridge and they are distinguished by cut-away sides. The best action is that designed for the larger No. 3 or No. 4 barrels, and the heavier calibers. These actions have high side walls and a level breech block, which covers the cartridge when closed. Some gunsmiths weld the musket actions to cover the cartridge when closed.

### STEVENS S. S. ACTIONS

**S**OME time ago I bought a .22 cal. Stevens 414 Armory model rifle. I fired about 500 rounds through it and decided I did not like it for target shooting and bought a Winchester 52. I have been unable to sell or trade it and all it is good for is to take up room in my gun case. One of the Club members suggested that I convert it into a Hornet and the more I thought of the idea the more



I liked it. I have all the equipment to do the job but I am wondering if this gun will handle the Hornet cartridge load safely.—P.W.C.

**Answer:** The Model 414 Armory Stevens single shot does not have a breech block well enough fitted and supported for the Hornet cartridge pressures. This is also true of many of the Model 44 Stevens rifles adapted to .38-55 and .32-40 blackpowder cartridges. They were built for pressures no greater than 25,000 pounds, and are suitable for alteration to the .22 W. R. F. or .25 Stevens rim fire. You could do this with your present rifle, by having it relined by C. A. Diller, Dayton, Ohio. It will probably not shoot well in the .22 W. R. F., unless you have it rifled with a quicker twist and a greater groove diameter for these larger bullets. Some of the 44 Stevens actions were well enough fitted to be suitable for the Hornet, but none of the 414 Armory models of which I have heard were. The Stevens 44½ action had a different breech block sliding in the frame, and was much stronger, and thus suitable for such cartridges as the .22 Hornet and for powerful handloads in the .25-20 Single Shot case.

### THE .351 AND .401 SELF-LOADING

**I** WOULD appreciate greatly some information on the .351 Caliber Winchester Auto-Loading Rifle. Is this rifle a satisfactory gun for deer hunting in timbered country where shots are not over 200 yards? Is it accurate in comparison with lever action guns of the .30-30 class? Is it powerful enough for deer?—H.E.R.

**Answer:** The .351 Self-Loading Winchester is just powerful enough for deer and it would not be practical beyond 100 yards. It is a handy, fast and reliable rifle with the 180 grain bullet and it does not have over 1540 f.-s. at 100 yards and the energy at that distance is only 950 ft. lbs. In my opinion it would be much better to get the .401 Winchester Self-Loading rifle in the same model as this shoots the 200 grain bullet at 2135 f.-s. velocity and has a remaining energy of 1360 ft. lbs. at 100 yards. I believe you would find this gun effective up to 150 yards. The trajectory height at 100 yards when zeroed at 200 yards is 7.0" above the line of aim, which is quite enough to miss a deer, and it would be better to zero it at 150 yards for deer cover. The recoil in the .401 Winchester is greater than in the .351 caliber, being fully twice as much, or about the same as that of the .30-30 Winchester. See the ballistic table.

### WANTS A POWERFUL AUTOLOADING RIFLE

**I** WOULD appreciate your opinion on two automatic rifles—the Winchester .401 and Remington .35 caliber, Special Grade. Which of these guns have the most sure and dependable action? Which gun would stand up the best after years of use?

I am attracted by the general appearance of the Special Grade Remington. Would this prove a satisfactory arm for home protection, woods hunting, and all around use?—A.J.P.

**Answer:** The Model 1910 Winchester Self Loading rifle in .401 caliber is a powerful, blow back, self-loading rifle with very few parts and very unlikely to get out of order, and it weighs about 8 pounds. It is adapted for short range work in brushy cover on all American game, including large bear and moose.

The Remington Model 8 Auto Loading rifle weighs about 7½ pounds and the barrel is mounted in a sleeve, the barrel and the locked breech bolt coming back together under recoil and the action being operated by heavy recoil springs. While in this type of arm there are necessarily more parts, it is very rare for one to get out of order. The .35 Remington cartridge is more powerful than any other autoloading cartridge, and it is effective at fairly long range, and it is also very accurate.

### DEER-RIFLE CHOICE FOR A DEFINITE PURPOSE.

**W**ITH price and condition practically the same, which would you advise for a deer gun in Missouri: Winchester Model 1894, .30-30 caliber, or Winchester Auto Loading 10, .401 caliber? I am a better than average shot with the .22, but have no experience with high powers. I like the lines of the Savage 99 Models and can get one at about the same figure.—J.A.G.

**Answer:** I infer from your letter that you are not interested in bolt action rifles. I would consider the M-64 Winchester Deer Rifle a better arm than the .401 Self-loading Winchester, because it has modern equipment and a modern stock. The .401 is a hundred-yard rifle and the M-64 a 200-yard rifle. The ordinary M-94 Winchester in the same caliber is a 150-yard rifle at best. Ahead of these I would place the .250 Savage caliber with 100-grain loads. The best gun for you would be the modern M99-RS Ideal Deer Rifle, which is the lever action Savage with solid frame, modern pistol grip stock and modern equipment. See the enclosed ballistic table.

### WEIGHTING RIFLE STOCKS

**W**ILL you kindly forward price list of ammunition and the Springfield M1 .22 rifle? Up until 5 years ago, at which time I ceased to shoot, I had been using, from the time it was brought out, the Springfield M1. Since then the Winchester Model 52 with the speedlock was developed, and for the past 3 months I have been shooting one of these guns. It is a very fine arm but it does not seem to have the balance and hang of the Springfield. Can you tell me where you would suggest the adding of weight in this arm to give it as nearly as possible the same hang and feel of the Springfield, without restocking?—A.A.R.

**Answer:** I am sending you a D. C. M. price list and a reprint on the M1 Springfield. To weight a rifle stock there are two places, one back of the left hand and one forward of the right hand. In other words, the buttstock under the buttplate, and the forestock beneath the barrel. You can use fine bird shot mixed with grease or melted lead in prepared cavities in forestock or buttstock. Do not let the metal touch the barrel, but keep it recessed. Adjust the weight at both places to any total desired, but keep the balance which you prefer at a point from 4 to 6 inches forward of the trigger.

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For years we have supplied only the very finest deluxe stocks for rifles; through the experience thus gained we now offer the most sensational values in remodeling ever offered in America. Our stocks are not only lower in price than the cheapest and plainest on the market, but are peerless in style, gracefulness, appearance and simplicity. All Stoeger's Peerless Stocks are made from a solid walnut gun stock blank—no patched pistol grip or comb.

## PEERLESS STOCK FOR ENFIELD AND OTHERS ..... \$12.00

Stoeger's Peerless Gunstocks make a deluxe rifle available to even those of very limited means. If you possess a Model 1917 Springfield (Enfield-Remington Action)—this is the rifle now offered thru the Director of Civilian Marksmanship to all members of the National Rifle Association at the price of \$7.50, a Springfield Service or Sporter Rifle, a Krag, a Model 98 Mauser 8mm Military Rifle, you no longer have any reason to prevent you from transforming a clumsy, awkward musket into a snappy, well proportioned, elegant hunting and target rifle which rivals the finest custom-made arms. Your gun will be a source of constant pleasure and pride. These stocks are similarly made up for the Win. Models 52 and 54, also the Rem. Model 30. Each Peerless Gunstock is absolutely finished and ready to be attached to the particular barrel and action without any work whatsoever. This perfect fit is assured, because each stock is individually fitted to a sample gun before leaving our shop. The walnut is selected even-grained American or French Walnut, well seasoned. The fore end is fitted with a fine rounded black tip which greatly enhances the appearance. The pistol grip is fitted with a full-sized well-shaped horn pistol grip cap; the butt is finished with a slightly curved Whelen steel butt plate, which is not only much more attractive than the ordinary flat type used on most rifles but fits the shoulder snugly and comfortably; the swivels are of the detachable type—the best and most expensive on the market; the entire stock is not varnished, but supplied with first class oil finish, making it impervious to moisture and very serviceable.

PEERLESS STOCK, as described above with detachable swivels for the following rifles:

Model 1917 Springfield (Enfield-Remington Action).....	\$12.00
Krag (Caliber 30-40 Springfield, Model 1898).....	\$12.00
Mauser Model 98, 8mm (Army Rifle).....	\$12.00
Regulation Army Springfield (Caliber 30/06, Model 1906).....	\$12.00
Springfield Sporter Rifle (Caliber 30/06 or M-1, Caliber .22).....	\$12.00
Winchester Model 52 or Model 54.....	\$12.00
Remington Model 30.....	\$12.00
Extra for selected French Walnut.....	\$2.50
Extra for Check- ing Pistol Grip.....	\$2.50
Extra for Check- ing Fore End.....	\$3.00

THE REMODELED ENFIELD WITH PEERLESS STOCK

## PEERLESS COMPLETE REMODELING JOBS FOR THE FOLLOWING RIFLES:

The Enfield Model 1917, caliber 30/06; the Krag, caliber 30; Springfield, caliber 30/06; or M-1 caliber .22; the Mauser Model 98; the Winchester Model 54 or 52 and the Remington Model 30. Illustration shows En-

field as completely remodeled by us.

If you have any one of these rifles, you may send it in to us and we will attach the PEERLESS GUN STOCK to it, cut barrel to proper length of "22" or "24", remove military sights, reblue barrel, fit proper Redfield No. 102 Receiver Sight and hooded matted front ramp with sight and bead. Tune up rifle and put in strictly first-class condition. We believe this to be the greatest restocking value ever offered to the American shooter. (Rifle illustration shows the PEERLESS REMODELING JOB for the Enfield.) Additional information on request.

Complete Remodeling Job for Enfield Rifle as illustrated above, Price \$24.—for Krag Rifle, \$22.—for Springfield Sporter, or M1, \$15.—for Springfield Service or National Match, \$29.50.—for Mauser Model 98/8mm, \$25.—for Winchester Model 52, \$24.50. The Winchester Model 54 and the Remington Model 30 need only the Peerless Stock attached, Price \$12.

## STOEGER'S UNFINISHED INLETTED STOCKS

For the benefit of the great host of gunsmiths, both professional and amateur, who are desirous of undertaking their own restocking of military rifles, but are deterred by the difficulty and labor connected with the inletting and shaping, which constitutes the greatest part of the restocking, we offer walnut stocks rough finished and inletted. They are furnished with cheek piece and made for restocking to Peerless specifications. These stocks require but a small amount of fitting to the individual gun. This work can be accomplished by the average amateur in one day.

Peerless Stock, for Enfield and those described above, rough turned only, without accessories.....	\$5.00
With Selected French Walnut.....	\$7.50

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For those who desire to make up special rifle stocks we offer the following grades of American, French or Circassian walnut blanks:

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Circassian Walnut deluxe.....	\$17.50 to \$25.00

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**A. F. STOEGER, Inc.** 507 Fifth Ave. (at 42nd St.) New York, N.Y.





The Arms Chest is an open market trading post where manufacturers, distributors, purveyors of professional services, and our own readers may cry their wares to fellow sportsmen at a modest cost. Returns are uniformly excellent—scores of advertisers have reported truly phenomenal results.

Advertisements for **The Members Exchange** are accepted from members only, for their individual and personal transactions exclusively, at 7¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge \$1.00. All dealers' advertisements are grouped under **The Trading Post**, the rate for which is 9¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge \$1.50. Groups of letters and figures are computed as one word. No box number or blind ads accepted. All advertisements must be accompanied by cash or they will be disregarded. Final closing date is the 10th of the preceding month. Please print all advertisements plainly—we cannot be responsible for errors due to illegible writing.

In describing the condition of guns advertised the following standard phrase must be used: **Perfect** means factory condition. **Excellent** means new condition, implying negligible amount of use. **Very Good** means practically new condition, implying very little use, resulting in no appreciable bore wear and very few and only minor surface scratches or wear. **Good** means moderate use with some finish worn off, and only moderate bore wear with no pits and nothing worse than a little roughness in the bore. **Fair** means reasonably hard service, reasonable wear inside, and nothing worse than a few very minor pits in the bore, implying the gun is practical and sufficiently accurate for hunting purposes. **Poor** means marred appearance and pitted or badly worn bore.

#### THE MEMBERS EXCHANGE

For N. R. A. Members only, for their individual and personal transactions. This section provides a quick, inexpensive means for disposing of guns and accessories no longer needed, or for the purchase of more suitable similar items. We urgently request that a full description be given of every article offered, and its condition (see complete instructions above), for transactions of this sort must be based entirely on good faith and mutual satisfaction. Deliberate misrepresentation will of course result in immediate expulsion from N. R. A. membership.

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**COLT FRONTIER MODEL**, 7½" bbl., 38-40. Guaranteed excellent condition. Fine Heiser shoulder holster. \$25.00. Crescent 410 double, checkered pistol grip and fore-end. In fine condition. \$15.00. A. H. Anderson, 19 Chicago Ave., Jamestown, N. Y. 8-34

**CARL ZEISS**, 8x40 Delatius, a wonderful glass, for Lyman 438 and \$50.00. Also Peters DuvRock for what have you? Bert Dose, Chimes, Ark. 8-34

**WINCHESTER** 52, speed action, barrel fine, \$20.00. Russian Sporter, fine, \$12.00. Smith & Wesson Mod. 17, new condition, \$17.00. First money order. C. A. Hassinger, 20 Dunhill Ct., Mansfield, Ohio. 8-34

44 S&W Special Triple lock, good, Colts P.P. Spl. 38 Spl., perfect. Sell or trade either for good Lyman 5A or Fecker 10 in. hunting 4X. J. H. Rardon, Iakin, Kansas. 8-34

**FOR SALE:** Rifleman 1925-1934, \$2.75. R. M. Broeg, Hugo, Oregon. 8-34

**SABER**, Blade stamped FAD Toledo 1869. Cheap at \$3.00. Percussion Rifle, lock stamped nickel with crown. Brass mounted. Light colored stocks. Fine condition. \$9.00. Belgian Flintlock. 15" overall. Decorator, \$35.00. Anderson, 19 Chicago Ave., Jamestown, N. Y. 8-34

**REMINGTON** Model 30S, 7 mm, perfect, stock well figured, \$45.00 cash. Paul Wright, Silver City, New Mexico. 8-34

**FECKER** 1¼ TARGET SCOPE 8X with dust caps and mounts, \$45. Also Fecker spotting scope 21X with leather case and stand, \$35. Harry L. Bladell, Box 948, Ventura, California. 8-34

**ENFIELD**, new stock, cartridge belt, good, \$12.50. Savage Sporter, 25-20, silencer, sling, belt, 100 cartridges, good, \$20.00. Woodsman 6½, takes high-speed, silencer, shoulder holster, excellent, \$30.00. Harrington Richardson, 32 Auto, good, \$10.00. Mirakel 3¼ Binoculars, case, very good, \$18.00. Satisfaction or refund. Fred Grau, Spiceland, Indiana. 8-34

**M 95 WINCHESTER CARBINE**, cal. 30-40, circassian walnut stock, walnut fore-end, Lyman 38, condition excellent except slight scratches on barrel. \$25.00. Win. S.S. 22 Lr., hand stocked with high comb for telescope use, Lyman 103, scope blocks, sling, condition very good except ignition needs tinkering, checking not perfect, \$10.00. Colt New Service 44 S&W Spec., 4" barrel, Heiser holster, excellent, \$25.00. Colt 380 latest model, pocket holster, perfect, \$16.00. S&W New Departure .38, nickel, barrel cut to 2", finish fair, inside good. \$5.00. Stevens Offhand 22 Lr., 6", very good \$4.00. Tonk: B&M bullet seater Krag, \$1.50. 250-3000 B&M bullet seater, \$1.50. Head cradle, \$1.00. Neck sizing dies, \$1.00. Ideal die and punches, \$1.00. Ideal mould 257388, \$2.50. 44 S&W Spec. B&M seater, \$1.50. Head cradle, \$1.00. Neck sizing dies, \$1.00. B&M mould 429261, \$2.50. Ideal die and punches, \$1.00. Components: 100 new 30-40 cases. \$2.50. 100 new 250-3000 cases \$2.50. 1100 86 gr. 25-20 S.P. bullets, \$7.00. 200 86 gr. metal cased 25-20 bullets, \$1.00. 1500 25 cal. gas check cups. \$1.50. 100 new 44 Spec. cases, \$1.50. O. A. Scattergood, 2300 Telephone Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. 8-34

**FECKER** prismatic spotting scope, 18 and 36X eyepieces. Parker stand. Cost \$79.50, sell \$50.00. John W. Garrett, 1815 Second St., So., St. Petersburg, Florida. 8-34

38 S&W R.P. blued 4", excellent, \$17.00. Latest Ithaca Field 16-28, perfect, \$28.00. Stamp. Gordon Boser, Springville, N. Y. 8-34

**PREMIUM** heavy rifle outfit—Winchester 1886 .50-110-500, featherweight, new condition. Lyman rear; extra paradox barrel for shot; 96 factory cartridges; 175 empties; 3 cartridge belts; Winchester reloading tools. Worth \$100. Sacrifice, \$24. Roth, 2884 Ash, Denver, Colorado. 8-34

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**H&R U.S.R.A.** Pistol 10", never fired Exakta Reflex camera, Zeiss Tessar F:2.8 lens; Tryon shoulder holster for A.C.P. All above brand new. Particulars for stamp. B. Tomlinson, 59 West 12th Street, New York City. 8-34

**SAVAGE** 23D Hornet, very good, Lyman 42 rear, \$25 C.O.D. Iver Johnson double 12, very good, \$18 C.O.D. Geo. F. Kidder, Jr., 43 Court Street, Middlebury, Vt. 8-34

**LYMAN** 5-A telescope, \$33. Savage N.R.A., \$14. Both new. Joseph Keim, Mt. Hope, Ohio. 8-34

**FAIRBANKS** 3054 scales, 1934 model, new, \$15.25. Perfect demonstrators, \$13.75. Gilding jacketed .45 automatic ammunition, \$2.00 per 100. Remington 35 cal. automatic, excellent. Chester Gajewski, Pulaski, Wisc. 8-34

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**EXCELLENT** Winchester 61, C.O.D. to allow inspection, twenty dollars f.o.b. Wiseman, 2684 So. Clement Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 8-34

**CHUCK SCOPE**, Malcolm No. 1, 6 power and plain mounts, \$20. 8 months old. Excellent. W. R. Monks, Martinsburg, W. Va. 8-34

**BEAUTIFULLY** engraved 38-44 S&W, 5 in. barrel, belt, holster, loading tool, bullet mould, powder measure, 300 cases, perfect condition, \$60. Elmer Keaton, Route 4, Box 179, San Jose, California. 8-34

401 WINCHESTER, oil stock, peep sight, works fine, barrel poor, \$10. Gordon Lord, Chenoa, Ill. 8-34

**KRAG**, A-1 condition; carbine length, Pacific sight. Cleaning rod, \$12.50. Warner-Swazey scope, good condition, \$5.00. C. F. McCormick, Miami, Oklahoma. 8-34

**HERE'S YOUR** Hornet action—Winchester S.S. nickel steel model, with set triggers; tang peep; forearm. Perfect. Only \$6. Roth, 2884 Ash, Denver, Colorado. 8-34

**SAVAGE** 19, purchased new last year, shot about 2500 rounds Kleanbore, very good condition, complete with Lyman 17-A front sight, cleaning rod, and five shot clip. \$20.00 Money Order only. H. W. Kirschbaum, Route 3, Box 293, Hampton, Va. 8-34

**FOX DOUBLE** 12 grade XE Krupp barrels, bargain. C. E. Lingenfelter, 1319 Wabansia Ave., Chicago, Ill. 8-34

**WINCHESTER** H. B. 52, \$50.00; 1933 Savage, \$30.00; Camp Perry, \$35.00; H&R Sportsman, \$17.50; H&R Single, \$25.00. Bargains for cash in any gun, all new. Clark, Mildred, Mont. 8-34

**PARKER** 12 ga. double, perfect, full & modified barrels, automatic ejectors, single trigger, jostam pad. Cost \$210. Sell for cash \$100. E. Cronau, 529 Rockwell, Kewanee, Illinois. 8-34

**SACRIFICE** 32 S&W side ejector, 32 S&W hammerless, 45 Colt Auto, 44 S&W M&P, 22 SA Sportsman. A. E. Levrett, Box 4008, Jacksonville, Fla. 8-34

52 OLD STYLE, modified, 17A, good. 5A scope, perfect. New 52 barrel. Beaver tail 52 stock, grip narrowed slightly, perfect. M. Watts, 5627 Euclid Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 8-34

**BISLEY** 38 Special, 7½" barrel, target sights, very fine, \$42. C. Glidden, 409 School, Watertown, Mass. 8-34

54 WINCHESTER N.R.A. .30-06, "good," with Noske 1X "excellent" internal adjustments, 17A, 48W, pad, sling, case, \$90.00. Scope, \$30.00. Rifle \$45.00. Remington Mod. 12 .22 special, "perfect" outside, about 5 pits inside near breech, \$15.00 or trade for 38 special. Bardou & Son 33X scope, "poor," \$4.00. Stock for 54 Winchester by Warthen, cost \$40.00. Best offer. "Excellent." G. H. Holliday, Antioch, Calif. 8-34

**BALLARD** and Winchester single shot rifles, also target revolvers. List for stamp. WANT—Any years of "Arms and Man" "Shooting and Fishing" magazines prior to 1922. F. Murray Leyde, Madison, Ohio. 8-34

**KRAG** 30", good, remodeled, plastic wood, comb grip, Pacific mic. rear, absorber, \$10. Woodsman 4½, excellent, holster, \$23. Fayette June, Canis/en, N. Y. 8-34

#### REPEATERS!

The finest evidence of the effectiveness of ads in "The Arms Chest" is the tremendous number of both N. R. A. members and commercial firms who keep sending us new ads, month after month. They know, from actual experience, that **THE RIFLEMAN** is a phenomenal producer.

Try an ad yourself in the September issue. Final closing date is August 10th. See full instructions above.

SALE ONLY—B.S.A. Peterson, 22 match, engraved gold inlay, P.G. Cirassian stock, perfect, cost \$200, sell reasonable but not cheap. Write if interested. B. P. Leeds, Allendale, Illinois. 8-34

REMINGTON 22 L.R. Automatic, very good, \$15. Lyman 438 micrometer mounts, excellent, \$20. Winchester S.S. Hornet, excellent, details for stamp. Smith 10 ga. double, pad, fair, \$15. Jostam cheek pad 1/4 in. raise, \$2.50. Winchester 10 ga. lever, poor, \$5. Barrel for musket, 22 short, fair, \$1.50. R. G. Loos, Grafton, N. D. 8-34

FINE 12 ga. Stevens repeater, with raised matted rib, \$20.00; 10 ga. Winchester repeater, \$25.00; Colts 45, \$9.00. List of guns for stamp. A. W. English, Portage, Wisc. 8-34

FURTHER liquidation of estate: Colt lightning 22 repeater, \$8. Winchester '92-32-20 carbine, \$10. Winchester '90-22 W.R.F., \$5. Double hammer 10, 32, full, \$5. Double hammer 12, 32, full, \$5. Single, ejector 20, 28, \$3. Colt Army Special, 32-20, 6-in., \$10. Hartford 22 high speed automatic pistol, \$8. Mauser, G.E.W., '98, 30-06 carbine, extra 8 m/m barrel. Best offer. F. A. Baker, Hoffman, Minn. 8-34

COLT Police Positive 22, very good, \$18.00. 86 Winchester 45/90, excellent, \$18.00. H. M. Rosenquist, 801 Cottonwood, Grand Forks, N. Dak. 8-34

WINCHESTER 1892 25-20 carbine, mould, re-loader, cases, outfit, "excellent," \$25.00. Hensoldt Binoculars 8x24, leather case, "excellent," \$20.00. Walter E. Schmid, 401 Revena Blvd., Ann Arbor, Michigan. 8-34

STEVENS M10 pistol, good, \$5.50. Winchester 5A, good, with case, \$24.50. Bausch & Lomb 6x30 EE, good, \$18.50. Joe Ayte, Yoder, Wyo. 8-34

BAUSCH & LOMB draw tube spotting scope, \$25. Lyman 5A, 1/4" click mount, good, \$30. No trades. Ronald Lawyer, 12 Linden St., Binghamton, N. Y. 8-34

FOR SALE: 52 Sporter; 8X binocular; Lyman No. 1 peep; pocket camera. F. G. Vickers, Marysville, Tenn. 8-34

DILLER-BALLARD .22 match rifle, \$25. H&R S.A. Sportsman revolver, perfect, \$15. Willis Kenyon, Clear Lake, Iowa. 8-34

BEAN CRAWL-IN tent, used ten days. Bean Sleeping bag, air mattress, used two weeks. Best offer takes. Sell separately. Milligan, 3411 Eagle Rock, Los Angeles. 8-34

WINCHESTER 63, perfect, \$24.00. Late model Weaver 3-30 scope for Winchester 63 and 03, perfect, \$15.00. Winchester '94, 30-30, good, \$12.00. Ralph Koken, Superior, Nebr. 8-34

RIFLEMAN 1927-1933 incl., \$10.00. Smith 12 double, 3" chambers, excellent. L. Briggs, Bourne-dale, Mass. 8-34

FINE COLT Lightning, 32-20, three boxes cartridges, \$14.00. F. Sawyers, 1056 Beardsley, Akron, Ohio. 8-34

O.M. 38-6, holster, Pachmayer grips. Perfect, \$30.00. Tietze, 1055 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 8-34

WINCHESTER 52 Speedlock, oil finish, 17-A. very good. Bore, action, perfect, \$28.00. Tom Cilley, Hickory, N. C. 8-34

SEDGLEY COLT .22 Hornet single action revolver, perfect, \$45.00. G&H 7 m/m rifle cost about \$250, sell for \$85.00. Robert Knight, Box 294, Seneca Falls, N. Y. 8-34

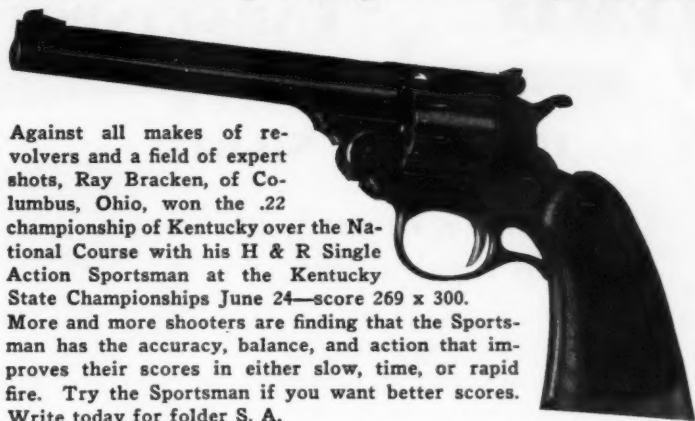
KRAG 24 in., perfect, \$20.00. Factory rear sight (Win. 52), \$3.50. Vion 45 X spotting scope, celestial eyepiece, new, \$25.00. Vion 35X scope, celestial eyepiece, stand, excellent, \$20.00. Savage 99G, 250-3000, perfect, \$30.00. Werner Encyclopedia, 25 volumes, 3/4 leather bound, perfect, \$20.00. Helmer Komness, Zumbrota, Minn. 8-34

ONE 30-40 Krag, 24 in. Gov't. new barrel, re-barreled by Hoffman Arms Co., Mil. stock cut off fore arm, barrel inside perfect, bluing worn. Rifle has 2 Moose, 4 deer to its credit. Shot very little. \$20.00. One set of double set triggers for 30-06 Mauser, includes magazine, floor plate, M. spring and fowler, perfect, bluing worn, engraved, \$15.00. Steve Notter, 525 N. 3rd St., Dupo, Ill. 8-34

WINCHESTER 61, Lyman peep, perfect, \$23.00. Krag, very good, \$8.00. Savage 23-A, good, \$23.00. William Cleary, 70 Ardmore, Des Plaines, Ill. 8-34

PARKER PH. 12-28, full, modified, perfect, case, \$48. Springfield Service, barrel, receiver unfired, rest very good, \$20. Keuffel & Esser scopes, lenses perfect, outside good, "Quartermaster," 30X, \$20. "Officer of Deck," 12 1/2X, \$12. Zeiss-Ikon "Ideal B" camera, Zeiss 15 cm. lens, holders, filter, case, etc., excellent, \$50. Camp Perry, holster, excellent, \$25. Carleton Meyer, 14 Birchwood Place, Tenafly, New Jersey. 8-34

## Another Championship for the Sportsman!



Against all makes of revolvers and a field of expert shots, Ray Bracken, of Columbus, Ohio, won the .22 championship of Kentucky over the National Course with his H & R Single Action Sportsman at the Kentucky State Championships June 24—score 269 x 300. More and more shooters are finding that the Sportsman has the accuracy, balance, and action that improves their scores in either slow, time, or rapid fire. Try the Sportsman if you want better scores. Write today for folder S. A.

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TELESCOPIC SIGHTS**

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BALLARD .22 Pacific relined by Diller, 22 Ballard relined by Titherington, special speed action, Maynard with two rim and one center fire 22 barrels, Stevens 28-30 barrel. Wesley Outcalt, 4115 Forest Ave., Norwood, Ohio. 8-34

SACRIFICE, BOTH PRACTICALLY BRAND NEW: Remington Sportsman 16 Automatic, raised ventilated rib, 2 ivory beads, 28" barrel, 55 open choke, case; Savage Hornet 23D, Lyman 48Y, fine sling, extra front sight and magazine, case, 100 rounds. First decent cash bid. Louis Lewis, 580 Westend Ave., New York, N. Y. 8-34

HENSOLDT-ZIEL-DEALYT 234. Stoeger side mount, 2 bases, leather case, perfect, \$50.00 cash. B. T. Lapierre, 31 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. 8-34



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**THURMAN RANDLE** set a remarkable new world's record of 196 straight bulls in the Swiss Match, using a Lyman 10X Targetspot Scope.

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Sling Tension Equalizer	1.00
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Non-slip Metal Sling Keeper	.75
Extra Quality Sheepskin Pads, two elbow, one shoulder	1.50
Croft's Shooting Coats, sizes 36 to 50	5.95
Issue Type Cleaning Patches, 1,000	1.00
Randle Ammunition Block	.50
Fiendoll, 2 oz. can	.40
Chloroll, 2 oz. can	.35
Palma Match, Peters Tackhole, Dewar Match, Wimbledon, and Western Super Match .22 Ammunition, specially selected and retested by us, per 1,000	6.95

Write for general, target, and re-loading price lists.

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331 N. St. Paul St., Dallas, Texas.

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ZEISS 8X30, \$25. Keuffel-Esser 30X, \$12.50. Warner-Swasey, \$4. Stamp for particulars. Ray Westafer, Elizabethtown, Pa. 8-34

FECKER 8X. 3/4 in. Lyman rear, not click, \$32.50. Lyman 438 scope \$15.00. Both excellent. H. E. Potter, Downing, Mo. 8-34

WINCHESTER 52 speed-lock with 48 and 17A sights, checkered pistol grip and forearm, fine condition, \$42. H&R latest U.S.R.A. model, 7" pistol, like new, fired 100 shots. \$21. Colt 38 D.A., fine inside, fair outside, \$8. Factory rear sight for Win. 52, brand new, \$2. J. L. Polk, 1 Lakewood Place, Troy, N. Y. 8-34

30-06 MAUSER, \$600 in Stoeger's catalog, perfect, \$40.00. .45 Colt Auto, Heiser combination belt and holster, perfect, \$29.00. .38-40 Winchester 92, good, \$14. Winchester 57, good, \$14.00. C.O.D. deposit \$2.50. E. Thomson, 23 Pinckner, Greenville, S. C. 8-34

38 SAVAGE, Redfield front, 48Y rear, \$30.00. 22 Colt automatic and holster, \$15.00. Stuart Chronister, Warriors Mark, Pa. 8-34

438 LYMAN, perfect, \$15.00. WANT—5A Lyman. W. M. Ackman, 904 K St., N. E., Washington, D. C. 8-34

MODEL 1903, star gauged, pistol grip stock, fired 25 times, barrel date, 3-29, \$30.00. Model 1903 action and receiver only, \$2.50. Baker "Batavia Leader" 12-30, full choke, fair, \$8.00. F. J. Wood, Ulster Park, N. Y.

LYMAN 10X Target Scope. Fecker precision mount, perfect, \$47.00. No trades. Donald Dean, Belvidere, N. J. 8-34

32-40 REMINGTON-HEPBURN, 28", half octagon target, very accurate, Lyman sights, inside perfect, outside worn, special pistol grip stock, nicked offhand buttplate and forearm tip, loading tool, bullet mould and shells. 45-70 Lee Remington Army, new—never issued, 3 magazines. Best offer takes them. Horace W. Brown, West Newbury, Mass. 8-34

SEDGLEY Springfield Hornet with 438 scope, excellent, make inch groups at 100 yards. \$65.00. Wilson, Roxbury, New York. 8-34

O'HARE long range spotting scope, excellent, \$24.00. First money order. Dow S. Grones, Athens, Ohio. 8-34

4000, 30-06 cartridges, price \$6.00. Original and accurate. J. Davis, Box 87, Meda, Pa. 8-34

38 LONG CASES, 1000, \$1.75; Powder scales, \$3.00; Heiser holster, 7 1/2 SAA, \$2.50. WANT 45-70 tools, cases, moulds. Wm. Gray, 3111 W. 15th St., Topeka, Kansas. 8-34

BROWNING AUTO, 12 ga., 32", Perfect, \$35.00. 5A Lyman, 1/4 minute clicks, perfect, \$37.50. Remington, 12 ga. pump, 30", good, case, very few pits, \$20.00. Vion scope, 25X, excellent, \$12.00. G. H. Holliday, Antioch, Calif. 8-34

MODEL 54 .270 and .250, both NRA stocks and perfect condition, latter selected barrel. Details and prices on request. Guy L. Thomas, Malden, W. Va. 8-34

PERFECT M1 Sedgley Hornet, gold bead ramp and 48, scope blocks, sling. Special light weight stock, \$60.00. Very good 162 32-40 Martini Schuetzen with perfect Remington half octagon 30" barrel. Silver plated action. Set triggers. Tang and 17A. \$25.00. Very good C.E. Fox 12 double ejector 30" full modified \$17.50. Fred W. Jay, 1842 W. 8th Ave., Gary, Ind. 8-34

WHITE ENGLISH callers, excellent callers imported stock, \$3.00 pair. Drakes, \$1.25. Harold Ong, Keokuk, Iowa. 8-34

ONE WINCHESTER 1912, 12 ga. 30, full, fine stock, pad, \$27. One Winchester Model 42-410 28 barrel, modified, rare stock, \$28. One Savage NRA 22, SPECIAL stock cost \$35 extra, Winchester 45 scope side mount complete, very fine, \$45. Savage 250-3000, 99G, ramp front Lyman cup disc peep, 120 SP cartridges, leather case, \$42. Remington model 25, 32-20, SPECIAL sights, \$22. Winchester lever action 30-30, 20 octagon barrel, factory grease, \$22. Mauser 7 m/m, SPECIAL, ramp front, folding rear sights, scope blocks, double triggers, cost \$150, sell \$55. 280 cartridges SP, \$12. Mauser 30-06, by Stoeger, Lyman 48, Watson front sights, pad, cheap piece, \$38. Latest Colt Woodsman, Heiser holster, \$25. Foregoing all new condition and perfect. Ship C.O.D. approval. A. Frichauf, 7054 So. Elizabeth St., Chicago, Ill. 8-34

30-06 SPRINGFIELD Sporter, deluxe Circeanian stock by Linden, perfect, \$48.00. Light weight prism binoculars, cost \$40.00 sell \$20.00. Lawrence Lapinske, Wausau, Wisconsin. 8-34

SHOTGUNS, new condition. Sauer 12-28, 6 1/2 lbs. Original Fox, A-E 20-26, 5 1/2 lbs. Original Fox S.E. 20-28, 6 lbs. Original Lefever, 20-28, 6 1/2 lbs. Parker G. H. 12-28, Parker V.H. 12-30. Stamp for details. Van Winkle, Stone Ridge, N. Y. 8-34

FINE W.W. Greener, 12-30 double hammerless, A-1, \$60. Lefever 12-30 double H'less, new \$15. Luger 7.65 4", holster, as new \$18. Remington 8 m/m lebel 24", new \$10. Winchester 30 30 carbine, cheap, as new, \$22. Colt 45 Auto, very good \$15. Colt Bisley, 32-20, 4 3/4", good \$15. Several antique guns. WANTED—Krag as issued. E.E. binoculars, L. A. Krumholz, 3531 32 Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn. 8-34

WINCHESTER 1895 30-06 take down, very good \$28. Colts: 45 Army auto \$10. SA 32/20x7 1/2, fair \$10. McWhorter, 119 So. 9th, Corvallis, Oregon. 8-34

2 Model 6 Premier grade Remington repeating shotguns, full, 30, 12 ga. straight grip with cheek piece and pistol grip stocks. Profusely engraved, new condition inside and out. Harry Krause, Box 400, Green Bay, Wis. 8-34

MAUSER deluxe 30-06 \$45. Custom Mauser, 6X35, Gerod scope \$60. Winchester 95, 30-06 carbine \$25. Marlin 93 Sporting Carbine, 30-30, new \$22.50. 39 new, \$17.50. S&W 22-32 \$20. B&L 6X30 Stereo \$22.50. Noske scope \$22.50. Van Winkle, Stone Ridge, N. Y. 8-34



WINCHESTER 54, 30-06, Lyman 48, fired less 100 times, excellent, \$40.00. Winchester 54, 30-30, never fired, perfect, \$30.00. \$10.00 with order, balance C.O.D., inspection. George M. Kittle, Philippe, W. Va. 8-34

ONE 1933 16 mm cine-kodak anastigmat F-3.5 lense, in perfect condition with carrying case, first \$100.00 takes it. Lt. H. E. Priess, Co. 1743, C.C.C., De Soto, Mo. 8-34

COLT PISTOLS 1917 Army Cal. .45. 5 Good. \$12.50 each. 1 Fair \$10.00. Krags, 2 good, \$8.00 each. Herbert Cripe, Frankfort, Indiana 8-34

WINCHESTER Model 12, 12 bore with Poly Choke, standard, shows wear, bore perfect, \$35. Parker DHE 20, two sets barrels, excellent condition. Greener FH 50, perfect condition, 12 bore, for heavy loads. Hensoldt 4X with Neidner mount, per ect. R. W. Chamberlain, 21 Beach Road, Lynn, Mass. 8-34

8X 1 1/2" Fecker \$45.00. 52 Heavy Stainless Speedlock, Eric Johnson stock, 48J and 17A sights, very good \$60.00. B&L Prismatic spotting scope and stand \$40.00. Colts Officers Model 22, new \$30.00. Colts Shooting Master, new \$42.00. Parker Studios, 1306 1/2 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. 8-34

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SERIAL NO. 5, Camp Perry factory experimental model. Double action. Crank condition. \$75.00 cash or Fecker 1 1/2", 12.5X. E. S. Burrell, 206 S. Quince, Philadelphia. 8-34

U. S. RIFLE 1917 (Remington). Very good condition throughout. Original sights, guard, neatly removed. Fine Walnut Stock. Nicely remodeled to N.R.A. type. Magazine not altered. Jostam recoil pad. Sell or trade for 52 Winchester speedlock. Barrel in like condition. H. A. Durham, 624 Travis Street, Shreveport, La. 8-34

38 BANKERS Special, \$15. 22 Sealed 8. \$9. Taxidermy Course, Baker 10 dbl., \$10. WANT—Guitar Banjo. Harold Thompson, R. F. D. #3, Barron, Wis. 8-34

22 HEAVY Peterson Ballard, engraved, double set, fancy Schutzen. Inside very good, outside good, scope blocks only, \$60.00, or 30-06 D.C.M. Sporter or Target Spot. Must be excellent. Want 30 06 tools. E. E. Price, 1111 1/2 19th Street, Parkersburg W. Va. 8-34

Mannlicher-Schoenauer, M-1903, Oesterr. Waffenfabr Ges. Steyr, cal. 6.5 mm., 18 in. carbine, special half stock, single trigger, Lyman #36, sling, Jostam pad, excellent, \$55.00. WANT—Winchester 54 Hornet with Lyman #48, perfect. Winchester 94, cal. .30 W.C.F., takedown, 26 in. bbl., half-octagon, full magazine, Lyman ivory front sight, inside perfect, outside excellent, \$30.00. Colt .380 automatic, Heiser holster, very good, \$15.00. WANT—Lyman SX stag or Hensoldt Zielyt, perfect, scope only. G. W. Dixon, P. O. Box 68, Rydal, Pa. 8-34

PARKER VHE twenty, straight grip, new, \$65. S&W 38 Spl. Target, \$24. Or trade for scope. Ernest Swafford, Ft. Scott, Kansas. 8-34

33 PETERSON, 30" barrel, unfired. Swiss Martini action and stock. S&W 44 Special Target, new. 25 Remington Autoloader, good. \$25.00 each. WANT—A5 scope. H. Lovell, 3345 N. Gale, Indianapolis. 8-34

B&L DRAW TUBE, \$22.50. Registered pointer dog, 2 years, Muscle Shoals Jake Strain. \$75.00. WANT—excellent W-57, regular W-52, 438. Target-spot, or? P. Josseland, Pryor, Oklahoma. 8-34

TRADE: 6 x 25 B&L binocular, case, good, cost \$52.00 for old style Winchester 52. Ansco camera 3 1/4 x 5 1/2 F. 7.5 lens, case, good, for (?) Winchester 90, .22 short, very good, Lyman's, for field scope sight. Krag 24" good, for \$10.00 or (?) WANT—excellent 4 HP outboard, Ray Pendleton Davis, California. 8-34

WINCHESTER 30-30-94 take down, nickel barrel, excellent; Winchester SS Hornet, circassian P.G. stock, excellent; Maynard 25-20-ss, fancy P.G. stock, excellent; Stevens 22 L.R., plain P.G. stock, new special barrel. WANT—52 complete or action only. 54 Hornet, 54-250, 30-05. A. G. Gibson, 1906 S. 24th St., St. Joseph, Mo. 8-34

POWDER SCALES, \$12.00. Bench loading tool, 30-40, \$12.00. .45 D.A. Colt, 2", \$8.00. For what? Stalker, 825 Chevrolet Ave., Flint, Michigan. 8-34

COLT double action Frontier, 44-40, 7 1/2" blue, \$12.00. 22 Winchester 1873, \$5.00. Ideal No. 4 25-20 repeater, \$2.50. WANT—Early cartridge Colts. Stamp please. Alexander Davis, 5725 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill. 8-34

MODEL 30 Remington 30-06, fine, \$30.00. Luger 9 m/m, fine, \$24.00. Chas. Daly, 3 bbl., 12x38/55, fair, \$45.00. Savage 22 Hornet, new, \$30.00. Hoffman-Springfield, heavy bbl., \$80.00. WANT—Johnson Twin, Shooting Master. O. Royce, Seaside, Oregon. 8-34



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TEN VOLUMES RIFLEMAN 1924-33, beautifully bound, \$35.00. 22 Savage H.P., \$15.00. WANT—Late 52; M-1; Lyman 438, click mounts; Woodsmen. Chas. E. Scofield, Ortonville, Minn. 8-34

.250 SAVAGE, bore and receiver perfect, stock very good, \$30.00. WANT—Hensoldt 7X Dialyt, National Graflex. Norman Hill, Box 27, Jacksonville, Florida. 8-34

WINCHESTER 54 Hornet, excellent, \$55.00 cash or trade for 8 x 30 Hensoldt Sport binocular. Benton Sparkman, Franklin, Tenn. 8-34

REMINGTON 16 gauge automatic, perfect, \$38.00 cash. 52 Speedlock, inlaid stock, excellent, \$32.50. Alfred Hausan, 1216 North Lincoln, Aberdeen, South Dakota. 8-34

COLT .38 O.P., 6"; .38 S&W M&P, 4"; .38 S&W S.S. target, 10". All good. \$15 each. WANT—.38 Spl. Pacific tool; .22 O.M.; .44 Spl. target. C. L. Hennig, 5446 Wayne, Kansas City, Mo. 8-34

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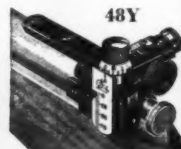
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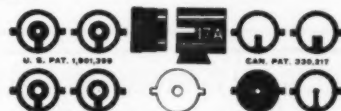
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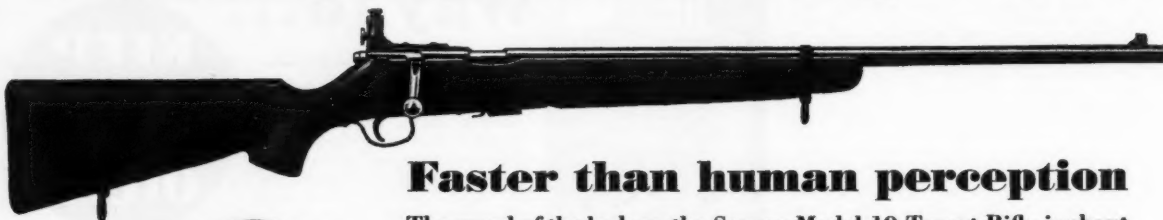
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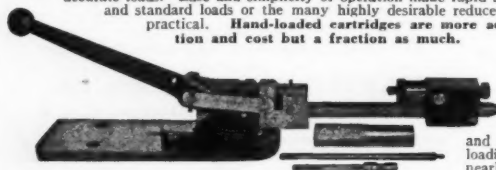


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COLTS WOODSMAN, good, \$20.00. Winchester 32-20 Carbine, excellent, \$25.00. Colts 45, good, \$20.00. 2 very high grade, new jeweled electric clocks, \$40.00 each, will trade for Deer, Elk or Moose heads, mounted, or what have you? Ray Reed, 101 Warder St., Dayton, Ohio. 8-34

H&R 410 Handgun, very good. Irish setter, female, registered championship blood lines. WANT—New Camp Perry, very good or better. Colt Officers Model .22, same condition. Vic Brenaman, Hershey, Pa. 8-34

CASE 45 automatic shells. Newton rifle, 32 S. L., Winchester, King Saxophone, Colts Revolvers. Condition excellent. Buck skins, gloves. WANT—Shooting master; 16 m/m Projector, telescope sight, or what? R. Clyde King, 307 Wilson Place, Apollo, Pa. 8-34

ZEISS BINOCULARS, excellent, sell or trade for heavy barrel 52 with 5A or better scope mounted, same condition. WANTED—48 for 1917, also D.C.M. Sporter, 12 ga. automatic or pump, good working condition, reasonable. C. R. Hoskins, R.D. 4, Anaheim, Calif. 8-34

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NEW REMINGTON 31-16-28" pump \$35.00. 20 Automatic 5-shot \$36.00. Mod. 14-32 pump \$34.00. Excellent Win. 12-20-28" Rib \$33.00. Browning O&U. 12-30" ventilated ejector, one trigger \$100. Schillings fancy engraved double 410 & 22 Cirassian stock peep sight \$50.00. WANT—Fancy 410 double. Mills, 740 W. Moreland, Phoenix, Arizona. 8-34

REMINGTON .25, bolt action, 48 rear, very good; 52 speedlock, Lyman sights, perfect; Springfield .22, with speed action, perfect; 1917 S&W .45 revolver, perfect; .380 Colt auto, as new. WANT—Fecker or Lyman 5A, or Winchester A-5; old style Winchester 52s. L. W. Howland, Mt. Washington Station, Cincinnati, Ohio. 8-34

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K-22, perfect; Colt 38 O.M., 7/8", perfect; Shooting Master, new; Woodsman, fine; 38 Super & 45 Auto, excellent; H&R USRA 10, perfect. Reasonable. WANT—Engraved Ballard. Earl Mather, Waupaca, Wisconsin. 8-34

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TRADE—English Springer Spaniel Puppies. Registered. Finest blood lines in America, from my pair of trained hunters. WANT—Winchester 54 Woodsman Hi-Speed, 52 speed action, deep sea rod and reel outfit, hunting scope and mount, or what have you? Full particulars first letter. J. A. McGimsey, 1003 Morley Ave., Nogales, Ariz. 8-34

TRADE—30-'06 Mauser Sporter, rib barrel, cheek piece, set triggers, sporting sights, good condition, for Fecker, Zeiss, Hensoldt or Targetspot rifle telescope and mounts. Ries, 10465 Carnegie, Cleveland, Ohio. 8-34

REMINGTON 12 auto shotgun, 18" rib, good. Winchester .32-40 carbine and .38-55 heavy, 30" SS. WANT—25-20 SS, S&W Revolvers. L. W. Gibson, Kiowa, Kansas. 8-34

TRADE—Excellent Mauser pocket pistol, 25 cal., 10 shot. WANT—Good rifle scope. 20-gauge single, excellent. WANT—Krag, micrometer rear. E. A. Ransbottom, Lima, Ohio. 8-34

TRADE—Eastman F4.5 V.P. special and accessories, excellent condition. Cost \$37.00. For B&L Draw Tube Scope. Albert Taylor, Lloyd Ave., Jackson, Texas. 8-34

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WOODSMAN, perfect condition, holster. WANT—Colt .22 O.P. or what? Gould, 56 Sterling, Buffalo, N. Y. 8-34

WINCHESTER 54, '06, very good, Lyman ramp, gold bead, 48 rear, scope blocks, checkered grip and forearm, Whelen sling, case poor, for National Match Springfield same condition. Herb. Dingee, Milford, Conn. 8-34

KING FOLDING BOAT, used once, no holes, needs dressing, for firearms only. F. D. Valentine, R. D. 2, Peekskill, N. Y. 8-34

TRADE—Fine Krag completely remodeled for Officers Model 38 Special target. W. S. Tanksley, Bristol, Tenn. 8-34

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50 yd., Single bull.....	250—\$1.75	\$6.00
50 yd., Two bull.....	250—2.25	8.00
100 yd., 6 inch bull.....	250—3.00	10.00
200 yd., Decimal.....	25—1.00	20.00
200 yd., Decimal Centers.....	250—2.00	7.00
50 meter, International.....	250—3.00	10.00

#### Junior Rifle Targets

	Minimum Order	Per Thousand
50 ft., Single bull.....	500—\$1.25	\$2.00
50 ft., Five bull.....	500—1.50	2.50

#### Pistol Targets

25 yd., Rapid fire.....	100—\$2.00	\$20.00
Centers.....	250—2.00	7.00
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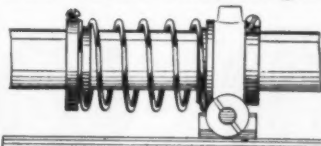


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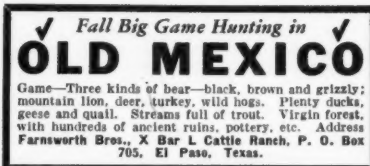
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WANTED—Colt 38 Spl., prefer S.A., 7 1/2". Holster. Must be good inside and reasonable for cash. R. L. Miller, 1411 Broadway, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 8-34

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WANTED—Colt 22 rifle repeater with fancy stock. 45 Colt loading outfit. Describe and price. Roy Vail, Warwick, N. Y. 8-34

WANTED—Flat Top Bisley, with spoiled barrel and cylinder. Any caliber. Must be cheap. J. Bushnell Smith, Middlebury, Vt. 8-34

WANTED—Springfield M-1922; Stevens 417 1/4; good condition, reasonable price. W. E. Larson, Phoenixville, Pa. 8-34

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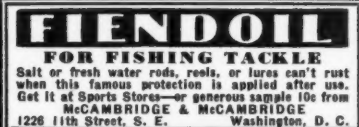
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FIG B - A HIT



FIG C - A MISS

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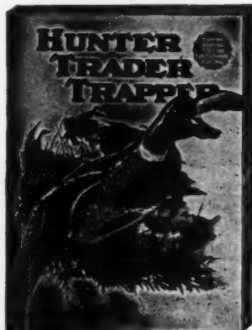
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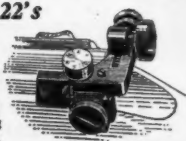
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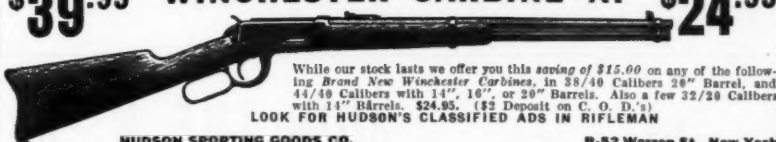
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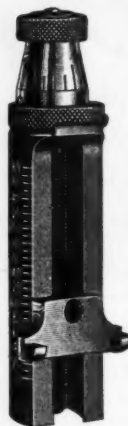
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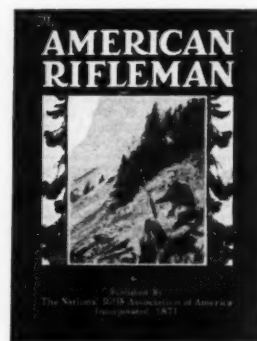
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